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ROSTOW REMARKS ON 'ZERO OPTION' REFUTED

LD261600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Oleg Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has made several public statements concerning Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. In Brussels he stated that the zero option, which would most facilitate the security of the United States and its allies on the one hand and the security of the USSR on the other, remains the basis of the U.S. position at these talks.

The fact that the United States continues to cling to the zero option is nothing new, notes international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayev. As concerns the U.S. idea facilitating the security of the Soviet Union, then it is better for us, not the U.S. side, to judge on this; hardly anyone could be in doubt about that. However, it would seem that these were not the main points in the statement made by the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Eugene Rostow attempted to lay the blame for delays in the talks at someone else's door. Speaking about the progress of the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, he presented matters as if the Soviet Union were deliberately protracting the talks, and not displaying any desire to reach agreement. Rostow said, in fact, that interest in the existing possibilities remains unclear. He had in mind, of course, nothing other than the possibilities presented by the U.S. zero option. In connection with assertions of this nature from a highly placed U.S. spokesman occupying a key position in formulating the U.S. stand on disarmament issues, it is difficult to avoid the impression that he was probably depending on simpletons who know absolutely nothing of the true picture.

For the sake of establishing the truth, I think we should once again recall history: How did the U.S. come to the talks, and how did it present its position? The Reagan administration for a long time -- for too long a time -- delayed in starting the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Central Europe, although the United States had pledged the holding of these talks in accordance with a NATO decision made in December 1979. The United States went to the talks unwillingly, attempting to deploy without hindrance its new Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles on West European territory.

Its allies energetically insisted on holding talks, and strong pressure was applied by the antiwar and antimissile movement, which has gained unprecedented momentum in recent years. But even having started the talks, the United States in no way changed its attitude to the problem. The United States is fighting for Reagan's zero option, which demands from the USSR the unilateral elimination of medium-range surface missiles -- which were created 20 years ago, and (have of course been improved) -- to counterbalance U.S. forward-based weapons, and which are part of the balance of forces in Europe which was established long ago.

The United States itself does not want to reduce its nuclear weapons by one unit, and even intends to achieve agreement on their increase. The U.S. position leaves no doubt that it clearly would like to gain unilateral military advantages. In this connection, the communique of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers meeting held in Moscow last week, notes that a solution to the question of nuclear weapons in Europe cannot be found under conditions which would destroy strategic stability in Europe, and would give NATO a unilateral military advantage to the detriment of the security interests of socialist countries.

Further, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency stated that the USSR is apparently putting forward proposals which, in his words, one could not consider as being serious. May such an assumption be on the conscience of Eugene Rostow; far from everyone thinks as he does.

The Soviet proposals speak for themselves. They designate a broad zone for reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons, envisage a considerable reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons, taking all types into account. In the zone there would be a ban on deployment of new types of nuclear weapons including, naturally, the U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles. It is also envisaged to take into account the British and French medium-range weapons, since they are aimed at the Soviet Union and its allies. It is proposed to limit tactical nuclear weapons.

Overall, the Soviet proposals provide for more than a threefold reduction in medium-range nuclear weapons. Unlike the U.S. proposals for reduction of only land-based missiles, they embrace all types of these weapons, both missiles and aircraft, which closes off way to circumvent the treaty. Can one really ignore the Soviet Union's decision to stop deploying medium-range missiles capable of striking targets in the countries of West Europe, and to reduce such missiles by a considerable figure? This creates conditions favorable for progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons in Europe.

Thus, who in fact is hindering the achievement of success at the Geneva talks? The talks are experiencing difficulties, and the root of these difficulties is in the unwillingness of the United States to reach agreement on a just basis, on the principles of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union is striving for achievement of an agreement built on just these principles, which would ensure radical reduction and effective limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe to the lowest possible levels.

U.S. FILM ON ANTIWAR MOVEMENT DISCOUNTED

LD262230 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Ned Tannen, the president of the Universal Pictures company, once said it was not from love of art that "we make films." And this is true. Hollywood is now facing unexpected rivalry in the American film market -- not in showing real life, which seems to be a weak point of the "factory of dreams," nor in science fiction, but in the genre of political concoctions. The organisation called the American Security Council, known for its right-wing views, has issued a "documentary" made under the guidance of political producers in the White House and the Department of State. The film seeks to defame the Americans' mass movement in favour of a U.S. and Soviet nuclear freeze. The purport of the scenario offered by political film producers in Washington boils down to the following: A brass orchestra is playing in the far-away Moscow and millions of Americans enchanted by the music are dancing to it and demanding an end to the nuclear arms race.

Earlier the organisation produced a "documented" film against the Salt II treaty signed by the USA and the USSR, in which it anathematized the Americans who supported the treaty as a major factor to curb the nuclear build-up. Now similar curses are being addressed to supporters of a freeze -- honest Americans concerned about the threat of thermonuclear war. Quite a few people in U.S. Congress, many state legislatures and municipal councils are also known to be in favour of stopping the nuclear arms race. Many American states will be officially putting the question about the voters' attitude towards a freeze at the mid-term elections scheduled for November 2. Is all that the intrigues of Moscow?

The idea of a freeze reflects the simple belief that the time has come to stop the insanity of the nuclear drive. This is where the artfulness of President Reagan's team starts: They are trying to prove that for "arms reduction" talks with the Russians Washington needs the trump card of a huge amount of additional nuclear means. It is only when the United States has manufactured heaps of new nuclear arms that the spotlighted chief of the Washington administration will announce his acceptance of a freeze to the world.

The struggle between the opponents and advocates of the arms race is mounting every day. However hard the Reagan administration may try to justify the U.S. nuclear build-up with inventions about America's "weakness" or "lagging behind the USSR," the sober-minded people realize that these allegations are based totally on political ambition and not on reality. Speaking in Luxemburg only yesterday, British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym who can hardly be dancing to Moscow's tune, admitted there was an approximate parity between the East and West. The view is shared by many unbiased experts, prominent public figures and politicians in the United States, including some high-ranking ex-members of Washington administrations.

The U.S. Administration's film tricks designed to justify its policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the arms race, and their attacks against the honest supporters of detente and peace in America can hardly be a box-office or political success. People will be more likely to join the demonstrators against the arms race than to queue up at cinemas to see that film.

ARMS LIMITATION PLENARY MEETINGS HELD IN GENEVA

START Negotiators

LD261236 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 26 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the United States at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments was held here today.

INF Negotiators

LD261234 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 26 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations to the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe had a plenary meeting here today.

MOSCOW TV ON U.S. BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CACHE

LD261426 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 25 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] War hysteria continues in the United States. The tallest structure at the U.S. Fort Detrick military base in Maryland is a gloomy seven-story red brick building. It is uninhabited. The doors and windows are locked. The building was once the center for the development of biological weapons, in which bacteria and viruses of the most dangerous diseases to human life were used. This factory of mass annihilation weapons was closed soon after the 1976 convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction, was concluded.

However, specialists consider that the U.S. military command took this step not to comply with the convention, which the United States signed, but in connection with the fact that the building had become a great breeding ground for infection, and was not safe for the personnel at the base.

The American press says the Pentagon has not halted its dangerous plans for preparing bacteriological warfare. Soon after the convention was signed, a new laboratory block was built at the base, in which, according to an AP report, medical research in the field of biochemical warfare is being conducted. Five hundred people work in this building.

ACADEMICIAN MINTS CITES CASE FOR INTERNATIONALISM

PM251451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Academician I. Mints under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Sources of Internationalism"]

[Text] The modern era is marked by very profound revolutionary transformations which have radically altered the complexion of our planet. The Great October victory, the formation of the USSR and the entire subsequent course of social development prove irrefutably that the world revolutionary process is developing in accordance with Marx and Lenin, involving ever new countries and peoples. Although the goals of the forces of the liberation movement do not always coincide they have a common enemy: imperialism.

The communists have always acted as the nucleus of the people's struggle against imperialism and for peace, national independence and social progress. Armed with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, they can see more deeply and correctly than anyone the essence and prospect of the processes taking place in the world, and draw the correct conclusions. One of the main principles of this great teaching, proletarian internationalism, is constantly being enriched and developed and its ideals are close and comprehensible not only to the international working class but to other social strata actively involved in the revolutionary transformation of the world. And the secret of proletarian internationalism's eternal youth lies in its sources, its primal purity, in the struggle which the founders of scientific communism waged in justifying and defending it.

Back at the dawn of Marxism, in 1846, F. Engels explained why it is the proletariat which can and must display and defend real internationalism: Proletarians in all countries have the same interests and the same enemy, and they are faced with the same struggle. Some 2 years later the political essence of proletarian internationalism was graphically and accurately expressed in the "Communist Party Manifesto," in the slogan "Workers of the world, unite!" which has become a guide to action for the workers of all countries and continents. At the same time Marxism's first policy document noted that communists everywhere support any revolutionary democratic movement. Thus proletarian internationalism, even when it was being established, was not, as its present "critics" try to claim, some sort of barrier dividing the communists from the other liberation movements and the working class from the other strata of working people.

As capitalism developed, the proletariat's desire to serry its ranks both within individual countries and on an international scale expanded and gathered strength, which in turn helped to consolidate all the exploited and oppressed. The Paris Commune was a powerful accelerator of this objective process. History had never before known such an eruption of proletarian solidarity as that generated by the communards who "stormed the skies." Nor had it ever known such a stream of lies and slanders as the world bourgeoisie brought down on the commune and the International which supported it. And these were the first shoots, so to speak, of the bourgeoisie's "solidarity" and its first attempts to coordinate its antiproletarian, antipopular activity on an international scale. Fear in the face of the international proletariat and the people's masses proved stronger than national egotism.

In the struggle against the International, the bourgeoisie did more than use crude force. Even then, its arsenal included a weapon which it is wielding particularly extensively now: attempts to erode the class foundations of the proletarian vanguard and push it from its revolutionary positions. Thus the International of K. Marx and F. Engels was countered by the League of Peace and Freedom created in Switzerland in 1867 by a number of bourgeois and petit bourgeois republicans and liberals. The situation was complicated by the fact that the nonclass slogans preached by the league were reflected to a certain extent in the draft program of the unifying congress of the German Social Democrats, the so-called Gotha Program which did not mention the international nature of the workers movement.

K. Marx sharply criticized the Workers Party's forgetting of the principles of proletarian internationalism. Recognition of the fact that the proletariat must primarily organize itself as a class in its own house and that "the immediate arena of its struggle is its own country," he wrote, in no way justifies a disparaging attitude toward one of the main conditions of the proletariat's liberation: international proletarian solidarity and the unity and cohesion of the working class of different countries. (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," vol 19, pp 22-23) There is scarcely any need to prove that this idea is a topical today as it was 100 years ago.

K. Marx also resolutely denounced the assertion by F. Lassalle and his supporters, in the draft Gotha Program and then the program itself, that with respect to the working class all other classes comprise "just one reactionary mass." This phrase, which, as Marx put it, grossly distorted the "Communist Party Manifesto," concealed a denial of the working class' alliance with other strata of the working people. This restrictive interpretation of proletarian internationalism, reducing it to nothing but the solidarity of the proletariat, was always alien to the founders of scientific communism.

With capitalism's entry into the imperialist stage of development the proletariat's class enemy, the bourgeoisie, became a truly international force. Its rule exceeded the national framework, extending to the economic and political life of many countries. Under the new conditions there was a sharp increase in proletarian internationalism's importance and the sphere of operation of its principles expanded. Total solidarity and very close unity of the workers of all nations became essential for success and the solution of this task became the basis for the activity and struggle for the Bolshevik Party created by V.I. Lenin and for the Russian working class which followed it.

The principle of proletarian internationalism was subjected to serious tests when World War I was unleashed by imperialism. Taking up social-chauvinist positions (that is, siding with their "own" national bourgeoisie seeking to benefit from the war) the leaders of the majority of social democratic parties betrayed the cause of the working class, destroyed the unity of the international workers movement and deprived the proletariat of its class organization both on the international scale (the collapse of the Second International) and nationally. Implementation of the idea of a so-called "national community" cost these parties dear. Losing their influence among the masses and with it their socialist perspective, they increasingly adapted their practice to the interests of bourgeois policy.

For the imperialist war and thus for imperialism, or against the imperialist war and thus for proletarian internationalism and revolution -- that was the dividing line between the social democratic parties at that period. In the midst of the sea of nationalism which seemed to submerge the entire international workers movement for a long time, Lenin and the Bolshevik Party raised aloft the banner of Marxism, the banner of internationalism, setting an example of loyalty to international proletarian solidarity.

The revolutionary events of 1917 opened up very broad opportunities for actually implementing proletarian internationalism, since the revolution in our country was the start and a component part of world revolution. As early as April 1917 V.I. Lenin, defining the tasks of the Russian proletariat, said: To its lot "has fallen the great honor of acting as the initiator, but it should not forget that its movement and revolution comprise only part of the worldwide revolutionary proletarian movement. Only from this viewpoint can we define our tasks." ["Complete Collected Works," vol 31, p 341)

V.I. Lenin frequently returned to this idea, developing it and giving it specific content. Thus, almost 3 years after the October victory, he wrote: We are proud to be resolving the great questions of the workers' struggle for their liberation while obeying the international discipline of the revolutionary proletariat, considering the experience of workers in various countries, taking account of their knowledge and will and thus implementing in practice, not just in words, the unity of the workers' class struggle for communism throughout the world. (vol 41, pp 272-273)

Generalizing the experience of the liberation movement and the experience of the struggle against imperialism, Lenin paid special attention to new forms of proletarian internationalism. One such form was, for instance, the foreign internationalists' participation in the October Revolution and the defense of its gains -- they had the honor to realize in practice the peoples' international fraternity. Another was the international solidarity of the workers and other groups of working people with the young Soviet Republic expressed in the mighty movement under the slogan "Hands off Soviet Russia!" Yet another was and is the Soviet state's tireless struggle, initiated by the decree on peace, for the freedom and independence of all peoples enslaved by capitalism, for the preservation and consolidation of peace and for the safeguarding of every person's paramount right, the right to life. Our country, the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation notes, "is exerting a growing influence on the course of history by the very fact of its existence, the real practice of the new type of social and inter-nation [mezhnatsionalnyye] relations and the force of example in resolving very complex problems with which capitalism cannot cope." In the year of its glorious jubilee it stands before the whole world as the standard bearer of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

In our days of global confrontation between two worlds, the world of capitalism and the world of socialism, the principled Marxist-Leninist tenets concerning the needs for a class, internationalist approach toward any problems of the revolutionary movement retain all their topicality. "The strength of a proletarian party," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "lies in the ability to make full use of internal opportunities for struggling for the interests of one's peoples and the progress of one's own countries and at the same time for struggling for the common international cause of revolution and socialism." Experience shows that attempts to "reinforce" the positions of the proletarian party by vilifying the activity of other detachments of the communist movement, weakening international ties and replacing these ties with contacts with deliberately reactionary anticommunist forces even if they do give some temporary advantage, ultimately result inevitably in damage to this party and lead to a decline in its political prestige.

The communists and indeed all revolutionary forces cannot fail to serry their ranks on an international scale when imperialism is becoming increasingly aggressive and the multinational monopolies have extended their influence to all corners of the non-socialist world. The desire to unite all the forces of anticommunism, right up to the vilest terrorist regimes, was revealed most blantly with the coming to power of the new U.S. Administration. The stream of lies and slander against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is growing. Imperialism is making increasing attempts to turn the chain of acts of subversive ideological sabotage into an unabating, precisely coordinated global "psychological war." And the anti-Soviets and anticommunists pin special hopes on splitting the working people, particularly with the aid of the anti-humane, reactionary ideas of nationalism and chauvinism.

Proletarian internationalism, substantiated by the founders of scientific communism, has been and remains the cornerstone of the world communist movement and a guarantee of its unity -- for all the diversity of the conditions under which the parties comprise it operate and for all the variety of the tasks they are resolving. Its defense, our party is firmly convinced, is the sacred duty of every Marxist-Leninist.

Communists, K. Marx and F. Engels wrote in the "Communist Party Manifesto," are always representatives of the interests of the movement as a whole. History has confirmed the profound truth of these words. Indeed it could not be otherwise. The communists have no interests other than the interests of the working class and the working people. Their revolutionary ideology, Marxism-Leninism, is a concentrated expression of these interests. It is the unity of the communist movement which embodies the unity of the working class and all the revolutionary forces of our time.

Without a struggle for the cohesion and integrity of the international communist movement, without a struggle for the purity of its tested principle, proletarian internationalism, it is impossible to resolve the central task of the present era: creating a victorious world anti-imperialist front.

PRAVDA HAILS CUBAN-VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP TREATY

PM271135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 82 p 5

[Boris Barakhta article under the "Our Commentaries" rubric: "Shoulder to Shoulder"]

[Text] A treaty of friendship and cooperation has been concluded between Vietnam and Cuba. It is of great significance not only for the peoples of these two fraternal socialist states. The document signed in Havana has considerable international weight. It reflects the strengthening ties between the CEMA countries and the socialist community states' ceaseless efforts to consolidate peace and detente.

The Vietnamese-Cuban treaty is certain to play an important role in the further fruitful developments of the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical ties between the two countries. It will also help to expand and strengthen multifaceted cooperation within the CEMA framework. The sides spoke highly of the comprehensive socialist economic integration program to whose implementation they are contributing to the best of their abilities. Vietnam and Cuba noted the importance of close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states and of their fraternal aid for the building of their own national economies. Developing such mutual ties will continue to be a sure guarantee of the successful building of socialism on the island of freedom and in Vietnam.

During the talks held in the Cuban capital concern was expressed about the deterioration in the international situation caused by the aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration and other imperialist circles. The peoples of Cuba and Vietnam have firsthand knowledge of what this policy entails. U.S. imperialism has not abandoned its attempts to stifle revolutionary Cuba and is waging a struggle against progressive governments and movements in Latin America. International reaction is exacerbating the situation in Southeast Asia and waging an undeclared war against the three fraternal countries of Indochina.

The treaty reflects its participants' active peace-loving stance. It notes that Cuba and Vietnam will continue to struggle for the consolidation of peace and the people's security, a halt to the arms race, complete and general disarmament and the relaxation of international tension; against the intrigues and threats of the forces of international reaction, and for the establishment of relations of good-neighborliness and mutual understanding in their regions and worldwide. The sides expressed full support for the constructive peace initiatives and proposals from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at eradicating "flashpoints" in the world, preventing another world war and rendering the detente process irreversible.

These two fraternal states' peace-loving policy, which is enshrined in the treaty, serves the strengthening of peace and security and the cause of socialism.

PRAVDA'S VASILYEV VIEWS WORLD EVENTS OF WEEK

PM261055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 4

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "International Review"]

[Text] Alliance in the Name of Peace

The history of mankind has known many military-political groupings of states. They have pursued different ends, and their destinies have evolved differently. But it can be said very definitely that they have not included such a union as the alliance of the states that are parties to the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, the military-political alliance of the socialist community countries, all of whose aspirations and efforts are devoted to the noble aim of preserving and strengthening peace on earth.

A session of the Warsaw Pact States' Foreign Ministers Committee was held in Moscow 21-22 October this year. A meeting took place in the Kremlin between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the session participants. The report and communique published on that occasion contain a review of international problems and an analysis of the reasons for the exacerbation of the tension which has arisen as a result of the intensification of the dangerous actions of imperialist circles, and of American imperialism above all, and they set forth the socialist countries' agreed positions.

Once again the socialist community convincingly demonstrates its will for peace and proposes real ways to strengthen security both on the European Continent and throughout the world. The session participants urge all nuclear powers to support the initiative of the USSR, which has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. They draw attention to the special danger posed by the implementation of the NATO decision to deploy American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe.

In their proposals and assessments on a wide range of issues -- from ways to successfully conclude the Madrid meeting to the foundations for a just settlement in the Near East, and from the principles of talks on limiting and reducing arms to the proposal that the two blocs opposing each other in Europe not extend their actions to new regions such as Asia, Africa or Latin America -- the Warsaw Pact members display qualities which are so essential in our time: responsibility for the fate of peace, realism and the desire for equitable, mutually advantageous accords.

The socialist community countries are carrying out energetic, multifaceted activity aimed at consolidating peace, curbing the arms race and removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe. This is evidenced by the events of the week under review.

The SRV party and state delegation headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council, concluded its visit to Cuba. A 25-year Cuban-Vietnamese Friendship and Cooperation Treaty was signed in Havana. The sides solemnly declared that in international relations they will develop the principles of peaceful coexistence and do everything to eliminate wars and aggression.

E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had a successful trip to Cyprus and Near East countries. His visit to Kuwait ended in the publication of a joint communique in which the sides condemned Israel's aggressive actions and advocated a just peace settlement in the Near East and the further development of mutually advantageous relations between the two countries.

The socialist community countries are convincingly demonstrating their love of peace, their realism and their self-restraint.

Dangerous Aims

But what is happening "on the other side," in the capitals of the NATO countries? Observers' attention has been attracted to an article by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, published recently in the American newspaper *NEWSDAY*. In it the Pentagon chief sets forth and publicized the foundations of Washington's military policy. The secretary plainly declares that the United States does not intend to adopt a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as demanded by millions of peace champions who expect other countries to follow the Soviet Union's historic initiative. Such a pledge, Weinberger maintains, would "weaken the deterrent effect." He rejects equally categorically the demand of Americans who call for a U.S. and Soviet nuclear freeze as a first step toward reducing arms. A freeze, Weinberger maintains, would "put the United States and its allies in the position of a permanent military lag" although, as is known, military-strategic equilibrium exists between the USSR and the United States and between NATO and the Organization of Warsaw Pact States.

Weinberger attempts to placate Americans with a promise to "treat seriously" the Soviet-American talks being held in Geneva on limiting and reducing strategic arms and on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. However, the reservations accompanying this promise leave us no doubt that Washington has no serious intention of reaching a mutually acceptable accord with the Soviet Union and that it would like to use the talks as a cover for war preparations.

"The road to peace is marked by preparations for war," Weinberger says, paraphrasing a saying of the ancient Romans. Even in the times of javelins and swords these words did not attest to peaceful intentions of those who pronounced them.

In our nuclear missile age they border on madness: the same old gamble on exacerbating international tension and on the arms race, and the desire to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries so as to pursue a foreign policy "from a position of strength."

The military department's upper echelons have been seized by a propaganda itch. Pentagonites in and out of uniform have taken up typewriters and microphones. Here is an interview with the same Weinberger in the Italian newspaper *IL TEMPO*, published under a headline which sounds like an order: "No Delay in Deploying Cruise Missiles in Europe." And here is a report on a briefing with America's Gen B. Rogers, commander in chief, NATO Armed Forces, Europe, who told journalists terrible things about "a new Soviet strategy designed to deprive the West of the possibility of using its nuclear might." E. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, held a press conference in Bonn at which the veteran American hawk demonstrated that, despite the current Soviet-American talks, the West Europeans must fulfill NATO's decisions on "arms upgrading."

It is not hard to explain the reasons for the propaganda fever in the camp of the ringleaders of the military-industrial complex. A wave of antiwar and antinuclear sentiment is rising throughout the world, the United States included. Millions of people feel valid alarm over the exacerbation of international tension and the intensification of the threat of war. More and more, they associate this dangerous situation with the activity of the Washington administration and its most aggressive supporters in the West. With increasing insistence they ask why the NATO countries' leaders do not wish to respond to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Thus the Pentagon warriors must turn into propagandists. Life attests that the weaker and more indefensible the political and moral positions of the champions of an unjust cause, the more fiercely they seize upon the poisoned weapon of juggling, slander and insinuation. And the more openly they gamble on psychological warfare and subversive activity.

Jamboree at "Foggy Bottom"

A gathering which was, in its own way, "unique" was organized for this very purpose in Washington just the other day. The U.S. State Department hospitably threw open its doors to professional anticommunists and an assortment of turncoats. The main speech was delivered there by the head of the foreign policy department himself, G. Shultz. This provocative event was entitled "Conference on the Democratization of Communist Countries." What was in fact discussed was interference in the affairs of socialist countries and the export of counterrevolution in order to implement the "crusade against communism" proclaimed by President Reagan.

Pharisaism and hypocrisy truly know no bounds! The anticommunist jamboree at "Foggy Bottom," as Washingtonians call the area where the State Department is located, can be said to have beaten all existing records. While speeches were being made about "the struggle for democracy" in countries far from U.S. shores, the stench of tear gas could still be detected on the streets of Boston following savage police reprisals against a peaceful demonstration by citizens protesting the Ku Klux Klan's debaucheries. People were talking about human rights at a time when 15 million Americans are deprived of the elementary and most basic right, the right to work and to an existence worthy of a human being. The word "freedom" was being spoken in vain -- how can you talk of freedom if millions of Americans, on the U.S. press' own admission, are under constant surveillance by the FBI, the CIA and other subdepartments of the "intelligence community."

The inability of some prominent Americans to apply the same standards to themselves as they do to others was noted a century and a half ago by the great English novelist Charles Dickens on a visit to the banks of the Potomac. Shaken by the bestial manifestations of Negro slavery, he was astonished to see the Declaration of Independence, which declares that "all men are created equal..." ostentatiously displayed in Washington. "It is shown to foreigners not with shame but with pride," Dickens exclaimed. "It has been neither turned face down, torn down nor burned!"

Reactionary U.S. circles have again and again demonstrated a reluctance to face the realities of the modern world. They would like to "bring order" here, there and everywhere by brandishing "the big stick." But those days are gone for good, never to return.

Reading reports coming from the United States today, one recalls the self-same Dickens' words about "the ardent adventurism of people engaged solely in the pursuit of profit and gain." How well put and contemporary!

Don't Kill Detente!

Broad support for peace-loving Soviet initiatives at the 37th UN General Assembly session currently in progress in New York.

Just-ended visit to Vietnam by French parliamentary delegation is first visit by French parliamentarians to this country since its reunification in 1975.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi holds a reception for K.S. Stanislavskiy and V.I. Nemirovich-Danchenko in the Moscow Academy Music Theater Ballet Company during which the importance of cultural contacts for improving mutual understanding among countries and peoples was stressed.

Just-ended Duesseldorf Soviet trade and industrial exhibition held under the slogan "Cooperation is the imperative of our times": new contracts worth a total of DM1 billion concluded during exhibition between representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations and FRG firms....

We have taken these reports from the flood of information put out by press agencies last week. These are assorted reports from different parts of the world, but they have a common denominator: detente in action.

When, as the seventies gave way to the eighties, aggressive U.S. circles and NATO militarists changed tack sharply to the right, escalating the arms race, declaring a crusade against socialism and the national liberation movement and doing their utmost to heighten international tension, they chose detente as one of the main targets of this offensive. The reactionaries tried hard to achieve their aims: They put new military programs into production, unilaterally broke off negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms limitation and reduction and set about destroying the existing structure of East-West political, economic, scientific and cultural ties. Of course, these actions did considerable damage to detente and to the cause of international cooperation. And yet, despite U.S. pressure, European countries have on the whole maintained their interest in detente and are often not afraid to say so openly.

Meetings between the leaders of countries belonging to different social and economic systems; the expansion of economic and cultural ties between these countries; conferences of scientists and public figures directing their efforts to solving common human problems; international public forums devoted to finding ways of consolidating peace and international security -- these are all phenomena inseparable from detente.

The U.S. pressure campaign against the West European countries aimed at sabotaging the "gas for pipes" contract is clearly not succeeding. In almost every West European country concerned, the leaders of the companies involved have had their government's support.

Having come up against such stubborn resistance, Washington is now seeking a way out of the conflict with its allies. According to press reports, Uncle Sam is willing to put away the stick of "sanctions" against refractory firms if the governments of the relevant countries undertake tougher alternative measures to put economic pressure on the Soviet Union. It all boils down to the same thing in the end, as the saying goes.

The relaxation of international tension has established deep roots in people's consciousness and in the practice of interstate dealings. It has proved so "hardy" because it accords with the objective conditions of our time, with the peoples' aspirations and with their increasing will and desire to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

Confrontation continues on the questions of peace or war and mutually advantageous cooperation or mutually damaging and dangerous antagonism. It involves countries, parliaments, political parties and social organizations and a spilling over into city streets in the shape of demonstrations by members of the antiwar and antinuclear movement in their thousands. Only those "ardent adventurers" pursuing their selfish aims -- which conflict with mankind's interests -- are against detente. Detente has on its side every right-minded person in the world.

RUSAKOV, TYAZHELNIKOV DEPART TALLINN 14 OCT

PM261057 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 1

[ETA report: "K.V. Rusakov's Departure"]

[Text] K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Tallinn on 14 October. He had been in our republic in connection with the all-union scientific and practical conference held here to discuss urgent questions of the ideological struggle. Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, left with him.

At Tallinn Airport K.V. Rusakov was seen off by Comrades K.G. Vayno, I.G. Kebin, A.I. Kudryavtsev, L.N. Lentsman, O.O. Merimaa, R.E. Ristlaan, A.F. Ryuytel, A.-B.I. Upsi, D.P. Visnapuu, M.A. Pedak, I.Kh. Toome and L.D. Shishov.

INTERNATIONAL IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE MORE ACUTE

PM251011 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 4

[ETA report under the rubric "Today Is a General Republic Political Day": "The CPSU Congress on the Exacerbation of the Ideological Struggle in Present-Day Conditions"]

[Text] It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that in recent years the ideological struggle in the international arena has become considerably more acute. In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The notable exacerbation of the ideological struggle is also a fact. For the West, this struggle does not amount to the confrontation of ideas. The West brings into play a whole system of resources intended to undermine the socialist world and disunite it. The imperialists and their accomplices systematically conduct hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. They blacken and distort everything that happens in those countries. For them, the main thing is to turn people against socialism."

"Recent events confirm again and again that our class enemies are learning from their defeats. They are acting with increasing refinement and perfidy against the socialist countries."

The exacerbation of the ideological and political struggle cannot be explained solely in terms of any individual factors in present-day social development. A whole group of causes exists. Decisive significance here is attached to the further exacerbation and deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, expressed in the economic recession, the strengthening contradictions inside imperialism, the stepping up of the struggle for markets and raw materials sources and the exacerbation of social problems and the class struggle. The difficulties capitalism is experiencing affect its foreign policy, which has become more aggressive and militaristic and more hostile toward socialism.

The changes in the correlation of forces in the world arena in favor of socialism and progress and the weakening of the positions of imperialist and reactionary forces have led to exacerbation of the present-day class struggle. This is manifested in the desire of imperialist forces and monopoly circles (above all the military-industrial complex) to defend their positions and ensure continued profits by means of discrediting the socialist countries' policy in order to justify their own military-strategic ambitions. The belligerent ideologists of anticommunism convulsively strive to "prove" that relaxation of tension is damaging to the "free" world and only advantageous to Moscow, that the Soviet Union's "aggressiveness" can only be curbed by force and that it is therefore necessary to talk to us only from a position of strength. And this means it is necessary to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The abrupt shift by leading political circles in imperialist countries from detente to the arms race, from economic, scientific and technical cooperation to application of various "sanctions" against the socialist states and from peaceful settlement of international problems to deepening confrontation in the late seventies and early eighties has been accompanied by an escalation of anti-Soviet, antisocialist propaganda and the stepping up of the ideological struggle against socialism and the forces of progress. Part of its content is "psychological warfare" as a system of practical measures aimed at bringing political and emotional pressure to bear on the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

Washington's proclamation in the late seventies and early eighties of a new nuclear strategy, the elevation of the concept of waging a "limited" nuclear war to the level of state policy, the elaboration of new types of strategic arms, NATO's decision to deploy nearly 600 new American nuclear missiles on the territory of West European countries, the commencement of neutron weapon production, attempts to take the arms race into space, the decision to produce new types of chemical weapons -- these and other actions of a military-strategic nature are given the appropriate political, psychological and propaganda backup.

On the one hand Washington tries to represent the USSR's peace efforts as a "weakness" and "retreat" in the face of growing U.S. might, and on the other it tries to convince people that the threat of nuclear war emanates from the Soviet Union. The new military doctrine adopted by Washington is characterized as a strategy of "direct confrontation" with the Soviet Union on a global and regional scale. U.S. ruling circles seek to prove that the Soviet Union threatens U.S. "vital interests" in all parts of the world and tries to deprive it of sources of strategic raw materials. For this reason the United States is allegedly forced to seek military superiority over the USSR and to weaken the Soviet Union and its allies in the socialist community. People in Washington and other Western capitals believe that the latter can be achieved with ideological weapons.

To the imperialist special services, the present aim of the ideological struggle is to make a more profound, multifaceted penetration of the socialist countries' economic and social structures and to shift the bridgeheads of the struggle into those countries in order to undermine the socialist community from within. An active search is under way for "vulnerable" spots in the socialist countries' economy, politics and ideology, with a view to directing the spearhead of the "psychological war" to such spots. On the other hand, an attempt is being made to discredit real socialism, belittle its achievements and blacken it in the eyes of the capitalist world so as to turn people against socialist ideas.

Radio propaganda holds a special place among "psychological warfare" methods. The Voice of America's broadcasting time has increased from 800 hours a week to 905 hours. There are now broadcasts in 39 languages. The volume of broadcasting by the subversive centers in Munich (FRG) -- Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, whose activity is directed by the CIA -- now totals more than 1,000 hours a week of propaganda broadcasts (in 22 languages). Their activity is constantly expanding. In 1979 Washington decided to build another 16 new radio transmitters in Europe and 12 in Asia and Africa. Broadcasting is directed above all toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Official U.S. documents call this kind of activity "stepping up the ideological counteroffensive," which in essence means a still fiercer "psychological war."

The propaganda is as aggressive as the political course and even surpasses it, especially in the sphere of questions of international law and interstate legal norms. The most vivid example of this kind of aggressiveness is the notorious Project "Truth." At a U.S. National Security Council session in August 1981 President Reagan approved a program for the sharp activation and expansion of ideological subversion, which became known as Project "Truth." On 9 September of last year the White House incumbent signed a directive accordingly. It lays the blame for the latest spiral in the arms race, the deterioration in the international situation and the atmosphere of tension and confrontation in relations between states on the USSR, since the "Soviet military threat" allegedly hangs over the "free world" and the danger to mankind emanates from the Soviet Union -- that is the gist of Project "Truth." Its content consists of totally undisguised lies. The campaign of ideological subversion against the USSR and the other socialist community countries has been stepped up still more. In the interests of Project "Truth," the U.S. foreign policy propaganda machinery was reorganized.

To activate and increase the effectiveness of antisocialist propaganda, links with the State Department, the Pentagon and the CIA are being strengthened. The interdepartmental commission uniting these and various other special organs (about 10 in all) which President Reagan has entrusted with the leadership and coordination of foreign policy propaganda is subordinate to the White House alone.

This means that in organizational terms the apologists of "psychological warfare" have returned to the structure of "cold war" times and that many government organs participate, as well as leading Washington figures, including President Reagan personally (the TV show "Let Poland Be Poland" is a good example).

At the same time this commission must coordinate all the ideological struggle pursued by the United States and the NATO countries and involve those countries as deeply as possible. To this end the so-called NATO Committee for Information and Cultural Relations has been set up and is actively operating, and is virtually the organizer of "psychological warfare" operations and actions against the USSR and the other socialist countries and a permanent organ of the NATO bloc for organizing and controlling the ideological struggle.

Sessions of the NATO Eurogroup and the NATO Council repeatedly assess the effectiveness of foreign policy propaganda and counterpropaganda. The pressure which the United States exerts on its West European allies has some results. Britain's BBC radio station broadcasts for 725 hours a week in 46 languages. The broadcasting time of the FRG's propaganda radio station Deutsche Welle totals 806 hours in 37 languages. Both the United States and the West European countries place the main emphasis on the following "themes" in the ideological struggle:

1. Accusing the Soviet Union of aggressiveness:
2. "Proving" the concocted thesis of the "Soviet military threat."
3. Discrediting Marxism-Leninism as a theory.
4. Slander and lies about differences between socialist community countries (particularly in connection with the situation in Poland).
5. Discrediting the movement of peace supporters in Western countries.
6. The distorted interpretation of national relations in the Soviet Union and the encouragement of nationalism.

In addition, materials intended for young people and various religious groupings are published.

Although imperialist antisocialist propaganda yields no significant results, this does not mean that our ideological opponent's actions should be underestimated. After all, we have certain people who for various reasons fall under the influence of bourgeois propaganda, become victims of ideological subversion and even embark on a criminal antisocial path. So the CPSU devotes serious attention to increasing Soviet people's political vigilance, which is a firm barrier in the path of imperialist circles' subversive activity. Political vigilance means true patriotism, hatred of the enemy and the ability to wage the struggle against a perfidious opponent. It requires the ideological education of Soviet people, the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in them and exposure of the class enemy's ideological subversions.

BRIEFS

VISITORS IN UZBEK SSR -- Over 200 people from France, Angola, Argentina, India, Japan and Italy are currently visiting the Samarkand Oblast in the Uzbek SSR. They have been briefed on industrialized agriculture in the Uzbek SSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Oct 82 GF]

PEACE COMMITTEE MEMBER ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD270924 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] San Francisco, 27 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vyascheslav Chernyshev reports: A delegation from the Soviet Peace Committee is in the United States at the invitation of U.S. religious organizations.

The main aim of the trip is to exchange views between cultural and artistic workers and representatives of the public of our countries with a view to promoting the strengthening of reciprocal relations between the USSR and United States and lessening the danger of a nuclear war, writer Genrikh Borovik, head of the Soviet delegation, told a TASS correspondent. Our meetings with religious, political and public figures, students and writers are taking place in an atmosphere of mutual interest by the participants in establishing mutual understanding between the people of the two countries. They demonstrate growing understanding of the need for specific action to improve relations between us.

At the same time we are confronted once again with how little people in the United States know about our country, its way of life, internal politics and peaceful foreign policy initiatives. The U.S. mass media carefully shield the U.S. public from the truth about the Soviet Union, he noted.

PLANNED INCREASE IN RDF STRENGTH CONDEMNED

LD262246 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Oct 82

[From "Window on the Arab World" written by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] The Pentagon has decided to double its RDF [Rapid Deployment Force], the strength of which now totals 230,000 officers and men. Reagan's administration has ordered the dispatch of two additional divisions to these forces. The strength of the Air Force at the disposal of this gendarme force will be doubled. Moreover, three aircraft carriers and many other American warships stationed at Diego Garcia have also been placed at the disposal of this force. Reported these facts, THE NEW YORK TIMES said the Pentagon is vastly widening the next operational zone of the RDF to embrace the territories of 20 sovereign states in the Middle East, the Gulf region and the Horn of Africa.

Twenty states, mostly Arab states and particularly the oil states, which have been declared a region of vital interest to the United States, are placed as targets. General Kingston, commander of the RDF, said this force will have absolute power in the Gulf region and in southwest Asia. What is meant here is that the American gendarme RDF will act at the orders of Washington, totally ignoring the views of the sovereign states' governments' wishes and national interests. This is logical, since the RDF was established to carry out offensive military operations -- to attack the independent states. These operations are now being studied in practice on the Arab soil. The forthcoming maneuvers of this force, for instance, are planned in a number of Arab countries at the end of this year and next summer.

U.S. POLICY ON TAIWAN VIOLATES PRC SOVEREIGNTY

OW270257 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Alekseyev commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners: On 25 October 1979 the legal rights of the People's Republic of China were restored at the 26th UN General Assembly. Soviet Sinologist Alekseyev has written a commentary on the event, entitled "In Defiance of U.S. Imperialists' Boycott." He writes:

The United States and other imperialist countries persistently obstructed the People's Republic of China from being admitted to the United Nations for 22 years. In those years, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries tenaciously fought for the restoration of the PRC's legal rights in this world organization.

When the United States, Britain and other capitalist countries concocted the notorious two Chinas policy, which later became the one-China, one-Taiwan policy, to obstruct the restoration of China's representative in the United Nations, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries refuted the absurd concept. The Soviet delegation issued a statement at the 11th UN General Assembly on 15 November 1956. In the world, there have never been two Chinas. There is only one China -- that is, the People's Republic of China.

The Soviet Union still keeps this position -- there is only one China, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan is one of its provinces. Only the PRC Government has exclusive rights to settled all the questions concerning Taiwan's return to the motherland.

U.S. imperialists still pursue a two Chinas policy in dealing with the PRC. In April 1979, only 3 months after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC, the U.S. Congress adopted Act No 2479 which affirms trade, cultural and other relations between the United States and Taiwan. The act contains stipulations on the U.S. commitment to supply arms to Taiwan and even to defend Taiwan in case of armed invasion. Therefore, the United States apparently acknowledges only in name that Taiwan is part of China, while it continues to treat Taiwan as an independent state. Nothing has changed in the U.S. Embassy in Taipei except its signboard, which now reads the American Institute in Taiwan. American servicemen have not withdrawn from Taiwan and the U.S. fleet still patrols the Taiwan strait. The United States continues arms supplies to Taiwan and its political and economic relations with Taiwan continue to develop.

Not long ago, U.S. President Reagan said that the United States would never change its Taiwan policy. In other words, U.S. President Reagan has confirmed that the United States will not change its two Chinas policy, which disregards the Chinese people's national interests and grossly violates the PRC's sovereignty. Japan and other imperialist countries follow U.S. policy and hold the same position on the Taiwan issue. At present, Western countries have more than 10 so-called unofficial representative's offices in Taiwan.

PRC AMBASSADOR ATTENDS MOSCOW BOOK EXHIBITION

OW262138 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] An opening ceremony for an exhibition of books on China written by Soviet writers was held at the Soviet National Library of Foreign Language Publications on 26 October. The exhibition marks the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. It is cosponsored by the Soviet National Library of Foreign Language Publications, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. Professor Solntsev, vice chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and deputy director of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, delivered an opening speech. On display at the exhibition are some 500 books on Chinese history, literature and art. Staff members of the Chinese Embassy, led by Chinese Ambassador Yang Shouzheng, attended the opening ceremony.

JAPAN AWARE OF U.S. NUCLEAR DEPLOYMENT

PM261445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "Former President's Admission"]

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Oct -- The Japanese Government is aware that the Pentagon is using its territory for the development of nuclear weapons although this is stubbornly denied by Tokyo officials. It is evidenced by the content of an interview the Japanese radio corporation NHK had with former U.S. President J. Carter. He said that the U.S. 7th Fleet, which operates in the western Pacific and is based in Japanese ports, has ships equipped with nuclear weapons and that during this administration "the Japanese leaders knew where they were deployed."

In accordance with the "security treaty" Washington is obliged to obtain Tokyo's prior agreement to the deployment of nuclear and other new types of weapons on Japanese territory. The country's government states that since it has not received such a request from the United States it means that the dangerous cargo has never been on Japanese soil. But official explanations imply that Washington believes that instances of warships with nuclear weapons on board calling at a port or lying at anchor do not come under the concept of "importing" and "deployment" and therefore do not require prior consultation. Neither side has ever expressed a wish to find common principles to eliminate this "misunderstanding." Moreover, the impression is that they are interested in perpetuating it. In fact, this basically gives U.S. warships equipped with nuclear weapons the right to call at Japanese ports, and aircraft with that dangerous cargo on board the right to land at Japanese airfields.

TASHKENT ON U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY COOPERATION

GF261234 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Station observer commentary: "Against Whom Is the U.S.-Japan Military Cooperation Directed?"]

[Excerpt] U.S. and Japanese military air force units recently held joint exercises over Hokkaido for a number of days. In addition, other military units of the two countries have also carried out exercises on Japanese islands. Obviously this is one of the many indications that the U.S.-Japan military cooperation is strengthening. Upon being encouraged by Washington, the ruling circles in Japan are increasing the military strength of that country (?despite) its Constitution. It is common knowledge that Japan's Constitution rejects war and arms. Currently, however, the Japanese Army is being described as one of the most powerful armies in Asia. Meanwhile, the moves to supply the Japanese Army with contemporary weapons are being intensified without restraint. In the course of the past 5 years, these moves have cost \$63 billion.

The decision adopted by the Japanese Government to arm its military forces with winged missiles [kanatli roketalar] has caused [words indistinct]. It is common knowledge that this missile is an offensive weapon capable of delivering nuclear warheads. According to Washington, against whom should this weapon be used?

Washington is moving in the direction of using Tokyo to serve its policy of aggression. Those in the Pentagon are trying to turn the balance of power in the Far East in their favor and to create a situation threatening the security of the Soviet Union. However, this is not the only objective. Within the framework of the military alliance established between Washington and Tokyo lies the intention to force the will of the participants of this alliance on the peace-loving countries in the Far East with a view to forcing them to accept their influence.

DRA GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

LD261918 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Kabul October 26 TASS -- The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has repeatedly declared its readiness to hold talks on a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, that would ensure complete and reliable termination of armed and other interference from the outside into our country's internal affairs. A statement to this effect was made to a TASS correspondent by a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan, he pointed out, invariably declares for a peaceful settlement through talks of all problems, which were imposed on it by others. The Afghan people are champions of peace, but they will allow nobody to dictate their will to them. In accordance with the spirit of the Delhi declaration of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries Afghanistan is ready to participate in the noble quest for peace through political methods.

The imperialist states, above all the USA, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said, are again trying to use the U.N. will remain true to the principles of the charter and will not permit being turned into a tool of imperialism and aggression.

Touching upon the prospects of Afghan-Pakistani talks, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of Afghanistan noted:

"As is known Geneva was the venue of a working meeting of the foreign ministers of both sides late in June this year. Our people welcomed that fact. They also welcomed the fact that both sides had agreed to carry on talks in New York, as this is the source of hope that the long-awaited process of normalization with the neighbours of the homeland will at last get underway. But the prospects of the Afghan-Pakistani talks depend not only on us."

Touching upon the decision of the U.S. Congress to increase material aid to the Afghan counterrevolution, the spokesman for the Afghan Foreign Ministry said that this actually means that aid to the counterrevolution, which has already been given by the U.S. Administration within the CIA framework, will be conducted on a national scale. Such decisions of the American political figures are directed also against the interests of the American people themselves, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said.

DOST STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE FROM UN

LD251436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Dost, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, left Moscow today for Kabul. He was passing through Moscow on his way from New York, where he headed the Afghan delegation at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

DRA'S DANESH INTERVIEWED ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

LD251228 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Kabul October 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Leonid Biryukov reports:

To foster industry in the country is one of the most important goals of the party and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, DRA's minister of mining and industry, has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

To create a firm industrial basis means not only to switch the national economy over to modern lines but also to reorganize the social structure of Afghan society, he said. The working class is growing in Afghanistan. This also means that the working class develops into the main motive force of our society, the minister went on to say. Of course, it is still early to say that great strides have been made in industry. However, there is progress already, Mohammad Esma'il Danesh stressed. Thus, labour productivity has risen in the textile industry. The output of textiles has been raised by 5.8 percent as compared with the first half of last year and the manufacture of woolen fabrics grew by 27.7 percent.

The production of coal has grown due to the mineworkers' efforts. There are successes in other branches of industry, too -- in the production of building materials, oil and gas, Mohammad Esma'il Danesh pointed out.

If it were not for the actions of counter-revolutionaries, the minister emphasized, our successes would have been more considerable. We have to send workers to the army and to set up self-defence detachments. All this affects the functioning of factories, industrial plants and workshops, he went on to say. We thank our glorious women who on their own initiative come to work at factories in place of their husbands and brothers who arms in hand defend the gains of the April Revolution against the intrigues of internal and external reaction, Mohammad Esma'il Danesh said.

For example, about 200 women have been given jobs at a textile mill in Bagrani this year alone. All necessary working and living conditions are being created for them.

In conclusion Mohammad Esma'il Danesh said the young working class of Afghanistan is fully confident that they will accomplish the task of creating a modern industry in the country.

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION IN SRI LANKA -- The Turkmen SSR has organized an exhibition in the capital of Sri Lanka in December. Machinery, chemical equipment and other products manufactured in the Turkmen SSR are being shipped to Sri Lanka for the exhibition. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Oct 82 GF]

SOVIET ENVOY TO UN ON KAMPUCHEA RECOGNITION

LD261638 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 26 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the General Assembly was held on Monday at the United Nations Headquarters. A report of the Credentials Committee was discussed.

During the debate on the question of Kampuchea's representation, USSR Ambassador at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy said that the Soviet Union declares resolutely against the recognition of the credentials of the delegation of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea." The question of Kampuchea's representation in the United Nations, he stressed, goes beyond the framework of the formal verification of credentials, since the persons posed as the delegates of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" or, in other words, of the Pol Pot regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people, do not represent anyone. Can we agree to the criminals condemned by the Kampuchean people and the world public being regarded as the expressors and representatives of its interests in our international organisation? Naturally, we cannot. Our delegation, just as many other delegations, is convinced that the presence of those persons in the United Nations Organisation is an unlawful and deeply amoral phenomenon. It contradicts the United Nations Charter, is an insult to the memory of millions of victims of the Pol Pot genocide and a defiance to the reason and conscience of mankind.

The unnaturalness of the representation of the Pol Pot regime of genocide in the United Nations is so obvious that its foreign patrons decided to cover it up with a new facade, knocking together the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" of ring leaders of the Pol Pot gangs forming the core of this coalition, and representatives of the reactionary Kampuchean emigration, said the USSR ambassador at the United Nations. The emergence of the coalition does not introduce anything new in the question of Kampuchea's representation in the United Nations and does not change in any way the illegal character of the presence of representatives of the Pol Pot clique in the United Nations.

It is only representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea who can speak in the United Nations on behalf of the Kampuchean people, Oleg Troyanovskiy said. It is only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which exercises the effective control over the entire territory of the country and enjoys complete support of its people that can be the sole lawful representative of the Kampuchean people in the United Nations and at other international organisations and forums. The changes that have taken place in Kampuchea are irreversible for they are the choice of the Kampuchean people itself, the Soviet representative said.

TRAINING OF VIETNAMESE WORKERS IN USSR DESCRIBED

AU270824 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Recently one has been able to hear Vietnamese being spoken in many Soviet cities. In compliance with the intergovernmental agreement between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Vietnamese citizens are (?being trained) directly in Soviet enterprises. About 15,000 young Vietnamese men and women have arrived in the Soviet Union for this purpose. How they study, work and rest and the care and attention they have received from the Soviet people is shown by the new documentary film just being completed by Vietnamese cinematographers together with Soviet radio-television. The film's director is [name indistinct].

The first scenes of the film acquaint the viewer with the textile combine of the city of Krasnodar in the south of the Russian Federation. Some hundreds of young Vietnamese workers are being professionally trained there. They have quickly become accustomed to the combine's environment. The Soviet Komsomols have aided them in (?establishing) the bases of their profession and in assimilating work methods.

The film also shows the (?dormitories) in which the young Vietnamese textile workers live. Russian courses have been organized for them and special classes and language laboratories have been created. Vietnamese newspapers and books are available in the dormitories. After work, the young people may watch television, play sports or take part in amateur artistic activities.

The Vietnamese workers enjoy all the rights and privileges given to Soviet workers. Apart from this, during the year they also have two additional holidays -- 2 September on the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the other on the occasion of the New Year according to the Hanoi calendar.

Good courses for professional training have been created in the cities of Donetsk, Druzhkovka and Gorlovka in the Ukraine -- in short everywhere that the representatives of fraternal Vietnam live and work. Warm, friendly relations have been created between the Vietnamese and Soviet people. They are each other's guests. They go together to theaters and cinemas and on excursions together.

Friendship evenings are organized, and marked dates in the history of fraternal Vietnam are solemnly commemorated. All this is depicted in detail in the Vietnamese film. The film closes with the words of Comrade Kostin, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems of the Soviet Union, who expresses the conviction that the professional training of cadres of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam directly in the industrial enterprises of the Soviet Union will serve the more rapid development of Vietnam's economy and the further strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Vietnamese people.

The working cadres of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are also being widely trained in the enterprises of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and other fraternal socialist states.

LD261450 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 26 Oct 82

Taking part in the session is first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski.

PM261041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct -- As PAP reports, an analysis of the socioeconomic situation in the country since the Sejm's adoption of the law on trade unions was given at the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session held on 19 October. It was noted that the country's working people received the Sejm decision positively.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, an official report on the session says, warns against hostile propaganda, which is trying to cause tension by calling for protests and disturbances. The Politburo has advised all party organizations to actively oppose actions which hinder stabilization in the country and the adjustment and development of the economy.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo approved the materials to be examined at the 10th plenum and adopted a decision to hold the plenum on 27-28 October.

LD270006 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow radio commentator Aleksandr Danilov writes of the intensified attempts by Western radio stations and above all by Radio Free Europe to blacken and defame trade and economic contact between Poland and the countries of the socialist community:

It is no accident that this propaganda campaign has been unleashed with such enthusiasm at this very moment, following the announcement by U.S. President Ronald Reagan of new economic sanctions against Poland and the depriving of the most-favored-nation trade clause from Poland. Western propagandists are aware how hard it is for them to present this gesture by the President, which is openly hostile to Poland, in a light that is favorable to them. Similarly, how do they explain what Reagan had in mind when he stated that these steps are not aimed against the Polish people? After all, it is obvious that disturbances in the Polish economy -- and that is what the sanctions aim at -- primarily affect the living conditions of the broadest levels of the working masses.

It is well known that the best form of defense is attack. Western propagandists also resort to this method, being unable to justify the policy of economic pressure and blackmail being conducted toward Poland by the United States and certain NATO allies. They sling mud at the trade and economic relations between Poland and the socialist countries. It is generally known, for instance, that recently Poland has begun to increase its exports. This testifies to the fact that the Polish economy is rising to its feet and that the country is beginning to regain its good opinion as an unfailing trade partner.

Radio Free Europe, however, exploited this fact and accused the socialist states of not having increased their aid to Poland but rather having received more from Poland now than during Solidarity's tenure. Here everything has been turned upside down. Poland's imports from the socialist countries are continually rising. At Poland's request the Soviet Union has supplied additional consignments of gas, rubber, chipboard and car tires. Poland's exports are also increasing.

TASS explained this as follows; I quote: Poland is interested in a structure of export which would correspond to our needs today. So when Munich commentators lament the increase in supplies of Polish coal to the socialist countries, it is no accident that they pass over in silence the little detail that a considerable portion of the traditional markets which Poland supplied in the West have not been grabbed by American coal producers. The destructive activity of Solidarity extremists contributed to this, paralyzing the Polish extraction industry.

Poland is now slowly emerging from the crisis that has come about in the economy and in foreign trade. The difficult situation was rendered even more complicated by the West's refusal of credits to Poland, by its reduction to a minimum of supplies, and also U.S. attempt to block Poland's exports. During this difficult period the socialist countries have given Poland all-round support and aid. They have supplemented shortages of materials and semiproducts caused by the reduction of imports of industrial raw materials from the capitalist countries. They have prolonged the period in which Poland can pay its credits and have also given up the interest on some of these credits. It is obvious that the countries of the socialist community are doing everything within the range of their possibilities to help their Polish ally in bringing its economy to its feet as speedily as possible. The fact is also obvious that the West's activity, and above all the United States, aims at weakening the Polish national economy and at deepening its crisis.

USE OF RFE, RADIO LIBERTY AGAINST POLAND VIEWED

LD261424 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1356 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Oct (TASS) -- Commenting on the "conference" recently staged in Washington by the U.S. State Department, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI emphasizes that this assemblage was held under the aegis of Reagan's antisocialist "crusade". About 50 specialists from scientific establishments and strategic research institutes, as well as from propaganda centers, were invited to attend, among them experts from the Munich subversive radio stations "Free Europe" and "Liberty". Journalists were only permitted to listen to the opening speech by Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz who took the floor after him.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes that Eagleburger spoke of stepping up Washington's subversive acts against the socialist states. Into this campaign President Reagan intends to draw research centers and also groups of anticommunist minded emigres from East European countries. However, the main instrument of the forthcoming campaign is without doubt to be the subversive radio centers "Free Europe" and "Liberty." They are to receive an additional \$44 million for modernizing equipment for their more "efficient, energetic, aggressive activity."

But can it conduct itself more aggressively? It seems that all records for misinformation, falsification and slander have been broken. But by all appearances, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses in conclusion, the White House and the State Department intend to strengthen even further the campaign of subversion against socialist states.

FINNISH SDP DELEGATION IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

Finnish Delegation Arrives

LD251136 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- A delegation of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] of Finland led by the party's chairman Kalevi Sorsa have arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation as met by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Meetings With Delegation

LD261825 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov and his Finnish colleague Kalevi Sorsa have underscored the significance of promoting the European progress that was launched by the conference in Helsinki. At a meeting in Moscow on Tuesday the two prime ministers expressed their interest in the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and the meeting's adoption of a decision to call a conference on confidence building measures and disarmament in Europe. The two sides said it was certain that under the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, Soviet-Finnish relations would be advanced in all spheres.

On the same day there was a meeting at the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee between the delegations from the Soviet Communist Party and the Finnish Social Democratic Party. Taking part on the Soviet side were Yuriy Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo. Kalevi Sorsa leads the Finnish Social Democratic Party Delegation that is now in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Tikhonov, Sorsa Meet

LD261556 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, meet in the Kremlin with Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of the Republic of Finland, who is currently on a visit in the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Finland at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the course of the meeting, views were exchanged on some issues of Soviet-Finnish cooperation as well as on topical international problems.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Kalevi Sorsa pointed out that the fruitful and diversified character of Soviet-Finnish cooperation had again been expressed in the course of the working visit to the Soviet Union in March this year of President Mauno Kivisto of the Republic of Finland. The meetings and talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Mauno Kivisto have been an important contribution to developing friendship and goodneighbourliness between the USSR and Finland.

Both sides have expressed confidence that on the basis of the implementation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, Soviet-Finnish relations will further develop in all fields in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

In discussing international issues the two sides expressed the importance of preserving and further developing the all-European process, which had been started by the Helsinki Conference. Both the Soviet Union and Finland have a stake in a successful completion of the Madrid meeting and in the adoption by its participants of an agreed decision on the convocation of a conference on building up confidence and on disarmament in Europe. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Andropov Meets With Delegation

LD261942 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting took place in Moscow today between delegations of the CPSU and the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP] which is in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the meeting were, on the CPSU Side, Comrade Andropov, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Komotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Obkom; and other comrades. On the SDP side there were Sorsa, chairman of the party; Liikanen, secretary general of the party; Tyolajrvi, deputy chairman of the party; Koikkalainen, chairman of the party council, and other leading figures of the party.

The communique on the meeting between the delegations of the CPSU and the SSDP will be published in the press.

Further Details

LD262214 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in the Vremya newscast at 1800 GMT on 26 October carries a film report of today's meeting in Moscow between the CPSU and Finnish Social Democratic Party delegations. The opening shot of the report shows Yuriy Andropov seated at a table during talks between the delegations. The shot widens to show Ponomarev on Andropov's right and also other unidentified officials. After showing some members of the Finnish delegation, the camera returns to Andropov and Ponomarev. The camera again scans members of the delegations and shows a brief rear view of Andropov and Ponomarev and some other members of the Soviet delegation.

Sorsa Comments on Talks

LD262034 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa met with Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov in Moscow this afternoon and held a discussion with him on Tikhonov's expected visit to Finland. Sorsa heads a Social Democratic Party Delegation visiting the Soviet Union which had talks with the hosts, a delegation representing the CPSU, earlier in the day. The Soviet side at the discussions was headed by Yuriy Andropov, member of the CPSU Politburo and Secretariat. Premier Sorsa is here interviewed by our Moscow correspondent Yrjoe Laensipuro:

[Begin recording] [question] Chairman Kalevi Sorsa, what is the most important result of the discussions?

[Answer] I wonder whether we can describe these discussions as talks as they were party level contacts. Of course an important matter in itself is the fact that we met with the CPSU delegation headed by Yuriy Andropov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation included Boris Ponomarev, among others. As has become customary, the discussions dealt with the international situation, Finnish-Soviet relations and relations between our parties. We can probably discuss actual talks only in so far as we discussed the continuation of cooperation between the parties, and there were no problems here.

I had a slightly different task when I met with Premier Tikhonov. This meeting took place on the basis of a discussion I had with President Koivisto, and here we had a preparatory discussion on Premier Tikhonov's visit to Finland which is due to take place soon. We discussed matters that will come up during the visit.

[Question] Was Yuriy Andropov, who led the Soviet delegation at these party-level discussions, known to you beforehand?

[Answer] No, as a person he was completely unknown to me. Naturally I had read much about him, but I had never met him. It transpired in fact that we were the first Finns to meet him in his new position.

[Question] He is regarded here as one of the candidates for the highest leadership. What was your first impression of him?

[Answer] If I dare say anything on the basis of such a brief acquaintance, he seems a very calm person, with a sense of humor; he is a thoughtful person, speaking fairly slowly; he is a biggish person.

[Question] You were here last in January. At that time of course disarmament was a special topic of discussions. At that time, if I remember correctly, you had an impression that there was pessimism concerning the prospects for disarmament, and that there were doubts especially as regards the Americans' desire to negotiate. Has there been any change in this respect, and if so in which direction?

[Answer] I have not noticed any change. Both sides expressed their deep concern over the present state of the international situation and over the fact that talks, which at least are being held, do not seem to bring any results. [end recording]

FINNISH-SOVIET MEAT, DAIRY AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD222220 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A Finnish-Soviet agreement on cooperation in the meat and dairy industry was signed in Helsinki today. The agreement is linked with the visit of Soviet Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry S.F. Antonov to Finland this week, during which he acquainted himself with Finnish meat and dairy industry. Within the framework of the cooperation agreement there will be discussions on the tenders of Finnish enterprises for the possible designing and building of highly-mechanized meat and dairy industry plants in the Soviet Union, among other things. It was also agreed between Finland and the Soviet Union to hold joint meetings of meat and dairy industry experts in 1983-84.

KOHL SENDS TELEGRAM TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

LD261904 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 26, TASS -- FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has addressed a telegram to Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov saying:

I am very grateful to you for the congratulations on the occasion of my election as federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Federal Government desires also in the future to develop for the mutual benefit the mutual relations on the basis of the concluded treaties and agreements, that are important to our countries, for the good of the peoples in both countries, in the name of ensuring peace in Europe and all over the world.

GROMYKO RECEIVES ITALIAN ENVOY, DISCUSSES RELATIONS

LD261650 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received Italy's Ambassador in the Soviet Union Giovanni Migliuolo at his request and had a conversation with him.

Questions connected with the present state and prospects of the development of Soviet-Italian relations were discussed. The sides confirmed their interest in the further widening of cooperation between the USSR and Italy, specifically through continuing political contacts on a regular basis in accordance with the Soviet-Italian protocol on consultations which was signed ten years ago.

During the exchange of opinions on international questions, Andrey Gromyko emphasized special significance of the coming resumption in Madrid of the work of representatives of states, participants in the European conference. It was pointed to the need to conclude the Madrid meeting at an early date with positive results, including decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

ZAGLADIN HOLDS TALKS WITH PCI OFFICIALS

LD261630 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Rome October 26 TASS -- Meetings of member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin with representatives of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Gian Carlo Pajetta, Adalberto Minucci and member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party Antonio Rubbi were held here from October 21 to October 25. A prolonged conversation with General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer was held in conclusion.

During the open exchange of opinions, the sides informed each other of the policy of the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party, discussed topical problems of international relations, of the struggle for detente and peace. It was stressed that cooperation in the struggle against imperialism, for the prevention of war and ending of the arms race is above the existing differences.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party declared for the development of relations between the USSR and Italy which meets the interests of the peoples of both countries.

ANSA Report on Talks

AU261501 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 26 -- Talks in Rome this week between a senior Soviet Communist Party foreign policy official and the Italian Communist Party apparently did little to smooth over flaws in relations between the two sides.

A succinct, two-line communique from the Italian Party (PCI) disclosed the news that Soviet Communist Party Deputy Foreign Affairs Chief Vadim Zagladin met here Monday with PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer.

There was no indication in the communique of the atmosphere of the talks, nor of the subject of Zagladin's talks with Berlinguer and with other PCI officials.

The generic wording of the statement, which was shrouded in diplomatic terminology, gave the impression that each side merely displayed their own points of view on the most controversial issues dividing the two parties.

Zagladin, it was learnt, had to enter Italian Communist Party headquarters by the side door because of a demonstration out front staged by the dissident DP (Proletarian Democrats) party to protest the "two-faced policies of the PCI and the Soviet Union's oppressive policies in Poland, Afghanistan and Eritrea".

PCI sources were also mum today on developments of the INTERSTAMPA, affair, which blew up Monday when word got out that the magazine's editor-in-chief, Roberto Napoleone, had been expelled from the party.

The INTERSTAMPA periodical started coming out last February with articles by Italian "Leninist" dissidents of the PCI's critical official policy stance towards the Soviet Union.

The orthodox communists who write for INTERSTAMPA consider themselves "friends of the Soviet Union" and detest the PCI's criticism of Soviet policy in Poland and Afghanistan.

In a press conference on Monday, Napoleone charged that he had been purged from the party's ranks without the benefit of a defense, as party rules allow.

He also denied that the writers and readers of INTERSTAMPA can appropriately be called "dissidents" and claimed his right to remain a "communist."

Napoleone was asked why his publication has not yet published the memoirs of the late Communist Party militant Paolo Robotti, who accused PCI leaders of responsibility in the slaying of 99 Italian Communist exiles in Moscow during the Stalin-ruled 1930's.

His answer was that he held back publication of the document because of "the communist ethic." The document, he said, was given to me by a communist, "and communist ethic calls for assessing it, debating it and weighing the value of publishing it."

SOVIET, ITALIAN COLLOQUIUM DISCUSSES TRADE

LD262332 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Rome October 26 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

The colloquium "Soviet Market and the Possibilities It Offers for Italian Firms" which opened today in the ancient palace Brancaccio in Rome attests to great interest of the Italian businessmen in the widening of commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union.

The colloquium which will last for the two days was organized on the initiative of the National Agricultural Bank of Italy and the import-export organisations Interaudit and Interexpo. Taking part in the colloquium are prominent representatives of the Italian and Soviet business circles, directors of banks and commercial organisations, diplomats, journalists.

The participants in the colloquium note with satisfaction that Italy and the Soviet Union are commercial partners of long standing. In 1981 Italy rated fourth among the Soviet Union's trading partners in Western Europe (after the FRG, Finland and France). Soviet-Italian trade was constantly developing from 1977 to 1981. Its volume surpassed by nearly 150 percent the volume for the previous five-year period.

Soviet-Italian cooperation is developing and will be developing above all in those spheres of the economy in which both states are interested. About 1,000 Italian firms now participate in Soviet-Italian trade turnover. It is held in Italy that Soviet orders provide jobs for approximately 150 thousand Italian working people.

The preliminary data for the first nine months of the year announced at the colloquium show that the mutual trade turnover between the USSR and Italy increased somewhat in 1982.

There are prospects for further development of Italian-Soviet commercial and economic relations and contacts. It is advantageous for both sides, said prominent Italian expert in commercial relations with the USSR and other socialist countries, Professor Antonio Folio.

RESULTS OF GREEK ELECTIONS REPORTED

Gratsianov Commentary

LD261340 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Nikolay Gratsianov commentary]

[Text] The second round of the elections held on Sunday confirmed the trend which had already become evident in the first round.

The forces of the left -- PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] and KKE [Greek Communist Party] -- scored an impressive victory. Socialists, in fact, were elected mayors in two-thirds of the posts, both in communities with populations under 5,000 as well as in large towns. PASOK candidates were elected mayors in Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki. At the same time the largest opposition party, New Democracy, which represents the interests of monopolies and pro-Atlantic circles, suffered a crushing defeat.

The solid mass of the people, including youth which became eligible to vote at 18 for the first time, supported the PASOK program which contains a range of positive measures in the field of socioeconomic policy. There is high appraisal in Greece for Prime Minister Papandreou's foreign policy, with its elements of repudiation of confrontation between East and West, the aim of eliminating foreign war bases, of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and the Mediterranean into an area of peace and cooperation.

The KKE also made advances: Compared to last year's elections it received nearly 50 percent more votes. The KKE won in 40 large towns. Furthermore, the Communists, displaying in practice their aim of cooperating with all progressive forces, contributed to the success of PASOK candidates in the second round of elections. In certain cases, especially in the election of mayors in the three largest Greek cities, their support proved decisive.

The strengthening of the KKE's positions constitutes telling proof of the fact that consistent struggle for peace and social progress is supported by the broad masses of the electorate. In general, the municipal elections confirmed a general political move to the left. They showed that the majority of Greeks favor change in the country and the elimination of the onerous legacy which has remained in Greece as the result of having been ruled for years by bourgeois forces.

PRAVDA Report

LD270708 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 27 TASS -- "The Greek constituents have confirmed again their mandate to the democratic forces to carry out progressive transformations in the interest of the broad masses of the people. They are entitled to hope for this mandate to be used practically to solve problems, of which there are still many in the Greek provincial town and in the country as a whole." PRAVDA says in a comment on the outcome of municipal elections in Greece.

Importantly, the newspaper writes, the voting, by general admission, reaffirmed the increased strength and prestige of the Communist Party of Greece. This is proved both by a greater number of votes cast in many cities for communist nominees compared with parliamentary elections and by a large number of elected mayors whom the Communist Party supported either independently and together with other democratic forces, above all PASOK.

In the opinion of political observers, PRAVDA says further, the local elections demonstrated the possibility and effectiveness of cooperation between left-wing and democratic forces which the communists have tirelessly been working for.

The comparison of the returns of these and previous elections to local government bodies, the paper says, shows: The policy for change, which broad sections of the Greek public said yes to a year ago, has been winning over more and more supporters. In 1978, candidates of the left-wing and democratic opposition parties were elected mayors in less than half Greek towns. This year, representatives of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and the Communist Party of Greece are at the head of more than three-quarters of all Greek municipalities, including the Athens one. At the same time, New Democracy -- the main opposition party -- and its allies to the right of it have suffered a serious defeat, losing almost two thirds of the municipalities they controlled.

SPANISH PARTIES' ELECTION PROMISES ASSESSED

PM261025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 82 p 4

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev report: "Spain Before the Election"]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- How does the domestic political map of Spain look on the eve of the elections?

Judging by public opinion polls, many voters prefer the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE]. In their election program the Socialists devote particular attention to measures to democratize the country and combat the economic crisis and unemployment, promising, if they come to power, to ensure the creation of 800,000 new jobs over 4 years. The foreign policy section of the PSOE program declares the party's intention of reviewing the agreement with the United States, which has not yet been ratified by parliament; halting the talks on Spain's entry into NATO bodies and holding a referendum for the Spaniards to decide whether they want to see their country a member of the North Atlantic bloc. The PSOE, as the election document notes, advocates strengthening peace and detente and supports arms reduction talks. The Socialist Party considers it necessary to adhere to the principle of preserving a nuclear-free zone on Spain's territory and declares its intention of examining from a positive viewpoint the question of Spain's ratification of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

The Communist Party, in its election program, puts forward a number of concrete measures for effectively combating unemployment, improving pension provision, protecting the rights of women and young people and developing culture and science. The Spanish Communist Party [PCE] document contains a call for the rallying of all democratic forces in defense of the Constitution and the resolute curtailment of the conspiratorial activity of the forces of reaction.

The PCE advocates the implementation by Spain of a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and nonalignment with military blocs. In the Communists' opinion, the new government should hold a referendum within 6 months to enable the Spanish people to express their view on Spain's membership of NATO. In the Communists' opinion, parliament should come out against the renewal of the treaty between Madrid and Washington. The country should be a zone completely free from nuclear weapons and should advocate the creation of a security system in Europe such as to guarantee peace and cooperation on our continent.

According to public opinion polls the Socialists' main rival in the elections will be the rightwing "Popular Alliance" headed by the former Francoist Minister Fraga Iribarne, who has concluded an election coalition with the Popular Democratic Party.

And what are the hopes of the Centrists, who have formed the government since 1977? Their chances are not assessed highly, and the prestige of the Union of the Democratic Center continues to fall, as the polls show, while Adolfo Suarez's Democratic and Social Center has slightly better chances.

With the announcement of parliamentary elections and the emergence of a real possibility of the Socialists' coming to power, rightwing propaganda considerably stepped up its attacks on the PSOE. The "virus of fear" has been released. Certain newspapers have begun persistently spreading the story that a military putsch will be inevitable if the Socialists win. Others intimidate the population with inevitable economic chaos and famine, which, they say, will also ultimately force the armed forces to "impose order." Certain circles are also trying to make use in the pre-election period of the exposure of a military plot aimed at organizing a coup for 27 October -- that is, the day before the vote. Reaction is trying to convince the population that the armed forces "will not rest" if the Socialists come to power. So, they say, it is better to vote at once for the right, which will be able to reach agreement with the military.

Extreme right organizations are operating under this flag -- above all the fascist New Force party, the Popular Alliance and big capital. The position of this list is indicated by a statement published in the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS by the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations under the heading "Employers Declare a Crusade Against the Socialists."

So it is no accident that in the progressive forces' election campaign special emphasis is placed on the slogan of the struggle to strengthen democracy and defend the Constitution.

But for the time being, music rings out in the streets and the loudspeakers on the agitation cars promise to open up "boundless horizons" at once.

MARCHUK, MESYATS AT FRENCH FARMING SHOW

PM261413 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 4

[Special correspondent K. Metzentsev report: "'Agroprom 82': Mutually Beneficial Contacts"]

[Excerpt] The Moscow River embankment in front of the Krasnaya Presnya exhibition complex is decked with the national flags of the USSR and France. It was here that the opening ceremony of the specialized French exhibition Agroprom, organized with the assistance of the Ekspotsentr All-Union Association, took place on 14 October. The exhibition presents equipment and technology for agriculture and the food, meat and meat-and-dairy industries, accommodated on the stands of 302 companies, firms and associations.

G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, read the USSR Council of Ministers' greetings message to the participants and guests of the French National Exhibition Agroprom 82. The message notes that the development of mutually beneficial business ties between our two countries corresponds to the interests of the peoples of both countries, makes an appreciable contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and lessening international tension and promotes the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the creation of a climate of friendship and trust in international relations.

V.K. Mesyats, USSR Agriculture minister, said in his address that holding specialized exhibitions is an effective means of exchanging results obtained in the field of agricultural science and practice, and promotes the strengthening and development of mutually beneficial ties and contacts.

Opening the exhibition, French Minister of Agriculture E. Cresson expressed her deep gratitude to the arrangers and organizers and all those present, for the interest shown in this event. At the exhibition all components of the agroindustrial production process were on display, from scientific research to the sale of output.

U.S. ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON FRANCE CRITICIZED

LD270326 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 26 Oct 82

[By Moscow Radio observer Eduard (Aksenov)]

[Text] U.S. Government circles continue their hateful campaign against European cooperation and its supporters. The U.S. administration is making use increasingly of economic boycott, sanctions, embargo, increasingly rigorous protectionism, refusal to honor signed agreements and contracts, cutting back on technical-scientific and cultural links -- in short, all the means contained in the cold war arsenals.

This policy, of undermining of the bases of cooperation and international contacts based on universally recognized principles, is met with increasingly decisive opposition even among reliable U.S. allies, writes our observer Eduard (Aksenov).

With a unanimity which is not at all characteristic, the European Parliament has condemned the U.S. embargo on the supply of equipment for the European-Siberian gas pipeline. The International Court of Justice in The Hague has described the U.S. action as an attempt to extend U.S. laws to Western Europe. Washington is resorting increasingly to the economic weapon, and not only against the socialist countries but also against the West European countries, which would like to pursue an independent policy.

The economic war against France has been stepped up in all fields since the left came to power. The international monopolies controlled by U.S. capital are increasing the blows dealt to the French national economy, French foreign trade, and to the position of the franc. U.S. banks are using high interest rates to cause a drain of French capital abroad and to discourage investments. Washington has increased the severe customs duties on steel products, cars and many other goods; and (?subsidizes) its exports to France. Taking advantage of the fact that many French companies depend on U.S. technology, the United States is using all means to prevent them from emerging onto the international markets. The U.S. Administration is trying to force the Common Market bodies to cancel or cut down their subsidies to French agriculture and to meat, wheat and other French exports. [Words indistinct] are being consistently used in speculations to undermine the franc. Circles close to Washington are constantly circulating all sorts of slanderous rumors on the state of French finances. Washington grossly interferes in French relations with third countries with regard to credits and loans and tries to impose its discriminatory conditions.

In short, the United States is trying to weaken the economic position of France and of other West European countries and to resolve all their problems at their expense.

In fact, the United States exports unemployment, inflation, and a foreign trade and payments deficit with the West European countries, while at the same time calling for a strengthening of Atlantic solidarity. The Atlantic circles increasingly are also opposing French economic policy and, above all, are against the nationalization of the big banks and of certain monopolies.

They are trying to discredit the nationalized enterprises, and at the same time to question the competence of the present French leaders in economic matters. To that must be added [word indistinct] attempts aimed at weakening the competitive character of the French economy, and at causing prejudice to the majority in power. Such actions present a grave danger to French national interests.

At the same time Washington is pursuing political aims, relying on Atlantist circles in France. It is trying to destabilize the political situation in this country. Through economic blackmail and pressure, Washington hopes to make France more docile in matters of NATO military and political strategy, to use her against detente and against the principles of the Helsinki Conference.

France is capable of withstanding growing U.S. pressure. The case of the supply of equipment for the European-Siberian gas pipeline confirms that there is no doubt that she is capable of doing so. Obviously, Washington underestimates the desire of the French people to pursue an independent policy, and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation, concludes our observer Eduard (Aksenov).

EEC MINISTERS OPPOSE REAGAN ON EAST-WEST TRADE

LD262226 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Luxembourg October 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The Common Market foreign ministers ended their meeting at the EEC Council of Ministers today in a failure to adopt concrete decisions on the main points of the agenda, due to serious disagreement.

They have failed to formulate a future policy in Latin America with which contacts have been noticeably undermined by the Common Market's open support for Britain in her conflict with Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Although they have virtually refused to support London's hard line concerning the island's sovereignty, they have been unable to come to an agreement on a draft resolution recently proposed by a group of Latin American countries at the United Nations, which urges Britain to start negotiations with Argentina. Some EEC countries (France, Italy, Ireland and Greece) said they would support the resolutions. Others chose to abstain from voting.

The ministers have also failed to hammer out a joint stand on their trade with Japan which refuses to accept the Ten's demand for cuts in its West European exports. The community's response has been delayed till the next EEC Council of Ministers.

Also adjourned was the discussion of Spain's and Portugal's potential EEC membership. The European Communities Commission has been asked to prepare a report on the negotiation of terms of the two countries' entry into the Common Market.

Discussion of an issue of sharp controversy with the United States over trade with socialist countries has also been deadlocked. Although the ministers have agreed to have consultations with the United States under pressure from Washington, the two sides continues to hold opposite views on the issue. Unlike the "small Europe", which seeks to develop mutually advantageous business contacts with socialist countries, the Reagan administration is doing its utmost to minimise them, quite in the spirit of cold war.

The international news agency EUROPA assessed the talks as two days of long discussions with few concrete decisions.

USSR, AUSTRIA SIGN CIVIL AVIATION MEMORANDUM

LD222228 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Vienna October 22 TASS -- A memorandum on cooperation between the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the USSR and the Federal Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Austria was signed here today. On the Soviet side, the document was signed by Boris Bugayev, minister of civil aviation of the USSR, and on the Austrian -- by the Transport Minister Karl Lausecker.

The memorandum lays down the basic principles of the relations in the field of civil aviation between the two countries, and expresses the desire to develop the cooperation on a long-term and stable basis. It also provides for working out a programme for the development of air communication between the USSR and Austria for a period ending in 1985.

As was pointed out by Karl Lausecker in an interview with a TASS correspondent, the memorandum reflects the good relations existing between the two countries in different spheres, including the civil aviation. We attach big importance to our cooperation with the Soviet Union. The airlines of the two countries, whose mutual links are getting stronger every year, are making a contribution of their own to the cause of strengthening the friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples, the minister stressed.

On the same day Boris Bugayev was received by Austria's Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

During a conversation held, the chancellor underscored the importance of further deepening the relations between the two countries in the fields of economy, culture, science and technology, pointing out the important role of strengthening the cooperation in the field of civil aviation. In this connection, he praised the memorandum, signed today, which will serve the cause of strengthening Soviet-Austrian relations in the field of civil aviation.

UN DEBATES IRANIAN MOTION TO EXPEL ISRAEL

Soviet Stance

LD262044 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1550 GMT 26 Oct 82

[From "Window on the Arab World" presented by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] Iran's delegate to the current session of the UN General Assembly has proposed the expulsion of Israel from this international organization. The delegates of 43 nonaligned and socialist countries had previously objected to the presence of the Israeli delegation at the General Assembly session and recalled the fact that Israel constantly and flagrantly violates the UN Charter, refuses to implement the numerous resolutions issued in connection with the Middle East issue and continues its aggression in Lebanon and its annihilation of the Palestinian people. Therefore, the question is that of applying political sanctions against Israel provided under the UN Charter.

This issue has been under deliberation for a long time at the United Nations. On Friday, despite strong U.S. persistence, the formal discussion of this issue began. Reagan's administration threatened the United Nations with repressive actions and declared that if Israel is expelled from the current session of the General Assembly then the United States will abstain from paying its shares to the UN budget and could even possibly leave its membership. Mrs Kirkpatrick, U.S. delegate to the United Nations, declared this and began to pour abuse and insults on Iran, which tabled a proposal for the expulsion of Israel from the current session of the General Assembly. In reply to this the Libyan delegate, in the name of the Arab countries' delegates, strongly blamed the United States for totally backing Israel's expansionist aggressive policy in the Middle East.

It is appropriate on this occasion to recall the Soviet Union's stand towards Israel's criminal aggressive actions in Lebanon, which are backed by the United States. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev clearly presented this stance on 15 September in the Kremlin, when he said that the usurpers have never before acted with such impudence, flouting the unity of a sovereign state, committing organized crimes of mass murder against the Palestinians and the Lebanese, and brazenly violating the basis of international law and Security Council resolutions. Leonid Brezhnev said that throughout that time Washington, which is always quick to adopt various sanctions, did not find a single word of condemnation for the aggressors, let alone practical steps to foil their actions.

This is what Leonid Brezhnev said: Is it not clear, dear friends, that by virtue of these very reasons the question of the eligibility of Israel's participation in the work of the UN General Assembly is now being discussed?

U.S. 'Blackmail'

LD261340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Oct 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov and Petr Fedorov]

[Excerpts] Participants in the 37th UN General Assembly session have officially put in question the right of Israel to participate in the work of the United Nations Organization in connection with Tel Aviv's violation of the generally accepted norms of international law and its systematic sabotage of the decisions of the world community of nations.

It must be noted that the United States, as soon as it noticed the threat to Israel's UN membership, sharply intensified its crude attacks against this international organization.

The U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and other highly-placed representatives of the Reagan administration, have even undertaken a number of attempts to blackmail the United Nations Organization, and have threatened it with financial sanctions. Pressure was brought to bear upon the representatives of many states with the aim of making them reject the proposals to officially put in doubt Tel Aviv's right to take part in the community of nations. Nonetheless, a large group of states has supported the proposal of the Arab countries to make the most serious warning to the high-handed Israeli rulers.

DRAPER TO DISCUSS TROOP EVACUATION FROM LEBANON

LD262310 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Oct 82

[From "Window on the Arab World" presented by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] The Reagan administration is sending its envoy, Draper, to Lebanon once more for talks with the Lebanese Government on a number of issues, chiefly the evacuation of foreign forces from Lebanon. By this Washington means the detachments of the Palestinian fighters and the Syrian forces within the Arab deterrent forces. Tel Aviv and Washington insist on the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon as a condition for opening talks on the evacuation of the Syrian and Israeli forces simultaneously. In this connection official Damascus announces, and rightly so, that the forces of the Israeli aggressors must first withdraw from Lebanon. Only afterwards can one talk about the presence of the Syrian forces, which entered Lebanon by the mandate of the Arab League and with the approval of the Lebanese Government.

The Palestine Liberation Organization declares for its part that the Palestinian fighters are in Lebanon to protect the refugee camps; otherwise Israel will repeat the tragedy of the Sabra and Shatila camps. Washington is trying to ignore all these graphic facts and is working to achieve joint plans together with Israel against the Arabs. On this occasion we say that by insisting on the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters and the Syrian forces from Lebanon, Washington intends at the same time to prolong the American Marines' stay in Lebanon.

SHARON IMPLICATES U.S. IN BEIRUT MASSACRE

LD261742 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Time is going by, but even it cannot make the peoples forget the bloody tragedy of Sabra and Shatila -- the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut. More than fifteen hundred unarmed people fell victim there of a monstrous carnage staged by Israeli occupiers. Children, women and old people were brutally killed by point-blank fire, with bayonets and butts of rifles. At night Israeli flares and flames of fires lit that bloody orgy.

The shock caused by that savage crime world-wide, including among Israeli public, was so great that the ruling Zionist clique could not that time cynically turn its back on the outburst of general indignation. It had to set up a "commission for inquiry" but by no means in order to find out the criminals and punish them, but with the opposite aim of muffling the voices of protest and concealing the truth. But the truth cannot be concealed. And Tel Aviv has proved to be unable to do so either.

Already the first testimony before the "commission" by General Sharon, a butcher of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, shed new light on how that massacre had been prepared and perpetrated. The London DAILY TELEGRAPH quotes the general as testifying that the Israeli Cabinet had not only been informed about the course of the "operation" in Sabra and Shatila, but had even taken a decision in that connection several hours before the carnage was started.

It turned out that ministers had even expressed "suppositions about the possible consequences" of their decision, which they had motivated by the need... "to clear the area of Sabra and Shatila from Palestinian terrorists." One can hardly imagine a more sacrilegious and cynical pretext for launching an unheard of act of international banditism!

But there is an interesting aspect in the testimony by General Sharon: He had discussed the details of the forthcoming operation... with Morris Draper, the U.S. presidential envoy in the Middle East. Now everyone can see in this light the real worth of Washington's hypocritical lamentations over "Lebanon's tragedy" and its claims to the "defence of human rights" in any place, where people do not wish to live according to American instructions! Now it is clear why after the massacre in Beirut General Sharon angrily remarked to the same Draper: "We have again saved Lebanon for you!" Even that inveterate terrorist was surprised by the pharisaical stance of the overseas accomplice in the Israeli crimes. The closest aim of the U.S. policy in the Middle East, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, is to strengthen the role of the USA as the dominating force in the Lebanese affairs. And, as we see, the White House is not above any means for the sake of attaining that aim.

JOURNAL CITES ISRAELI 'TORTURE' OF PRISONERS

LD262328 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- In Ansar concentration camp, lying between the towns of An-Nabatiyah and Tyre, Israeli occupiers brutally torture Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners, a correspondent of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA was told in Beirut by a former inmate of that camp. A total of nearly 8,000 prisoners are kept there.

"A prisoner is kept for a whole day under the scorching sun even for the slightest misdeed or disobedience," said a former prisoner, who wished to be unnamed. "They place a glass of water near the prisoner, or lock him up in a punishment cell, whose floor is studded with nails. The favourite torture used by the administration of the camp is to deny water to the prisoners."

The occupiers mercilessly torture or beat with lashes, iron rods, or sticks, mostly on their heels, those who dare to express discontent. Then the prisoners are made to walk on hot stones, are given electric shocks. One Israeli officer always repeated when torturing prisoners, "I will make you speak, I know how it is done, as I was trained in the United States."

"But in spite of tortures and humiliation," the former prisoner noted, "the Palestinians and Lebanese languishing in Ansar did not bow their heads. There are frequent cases when prisoners attack their wards and pelt them with stones. True, such actions are brutally suppressed. Last time Israeli soldiers opened fire from large calibre machine-guns, killing and wounding many people."

Some prisoners succeeded in sending letters, some of them have wrested themselves free from the Zionist hell.

SYRIAN REACTION TO SITUATION IN LEBANON REPORTED

LD262140 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[EXcerpt] The Israeli aggressors are attempting to prolong their occupation of Lebanese territory and are whipping up tension in the Al-Biqa' Valley. They are transferring troops and machinery to that region from southern Lebanon, strengthening the military grouping which is concentrated there. At the same time the interventionists are conducting active air force maneuvers, initiating bombings of Syrian detachments that are members of the inter-Arab force to maintain peace in Lebanon. Here is reportage by our special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov from Damascus:

Israel and its strategic ally the United States want to put Syria's back to the wall and make it give up its struggle against Israeli aggression. Washington and Tel Aviv are now demanding that Syria withdraw its contingent of troops from the Al-Biqa' Valley. At the same time Israel, with the active support of the United States, intends to strengthen its occupation of southern Lebanon. Damascus is resolutely coming out against these expansionist plans, for it is not only a matter of the sovereignty of a neighbouring Arab country, but also of the security of Syria itself. Damascus sees Washington striving to force through its new plan for a so-called Near East settlement. Syria has a critical attitude to this scheme. The threatening situation in the region is constantly in the center of the attention of the Syrian leadership, the Progressive National Front and the deputies of the National Council.

ISRAEL TRYING TO CONSOLIDATE HOLD ON LEBANON

LD270920 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA published today a reportage by its correspondent Yuriy Glukhov from Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

The PRAVDA correspondent writes that by resorting to violence and terror, Tel Aviv would like to consolidate its hold of the occupied southern part of Lebanon. This is quite obvious to any onlooker: Israeli troops, now in full control, can be seen everywhere, soldiers of the army of Haddad, Tel Aviv's puppet, carry out mass roundups and erect road blocks. Besides, Israel is trying to turn southern Lebanon into its appendage, encroaching on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of yet another Arab country.

The Lebanese authorities, the writer points out, speak with alarm about Tel Aviv's economic expansion. And there are all grounds for that. The Israeli currency, shekel, is in free circulation in the occupied south. Tel Aviv traders gradually seize the south Lebanese market taking advantage of the exclusive status granted to them by the occupation regime.

Seizing at the choice bit, the PRAVDA correspondent writes, Tel Aviv is pondering over what political garnish to devour it with. The idea of establishing a 45-km "security zone" is being persistently pushed through, as if threat to Israel emanates from the Lebanese border.

Thus, using various means, the occupation troops are seeking to get hold of southern Lebanon. But they fail to achieve that. Resistance to Israeli occupation is continuing.

And although the invaders behave as masters on Lebanese soil, the reportage concludes, they feel ill at ease at the home of others.

NONALIGNED PALESTINE COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD262238 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis October 26 TASS -- The Committee of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine is expressing its solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine and its sole lawful representative, the PLO, says a communique of the committee published here today. The committee has demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and other occupied Arab lands, including the Arab sector of Jerusalem. The document says that an all-embracing, just and durable solution of the Palestinian problem and the Middle East conflict must be based on appropriate resolutions of the United Nations and must ensure the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine: its right to return to the native land, the right to self-determination, national independence and creation of a sovereign Palestinian state.

TIKHONOV, YAR PRIME MINISTER EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD261936 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has sent a telegram to Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim 'Ali al-'Iryani of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), conveying cordial congratulations to him, the government and the friendly people of the Yemen Arab Republic on the occasion of a memorable date -- the twentieth anniversary of the September 26 revolution. In a reply telegram the prime minister of the YAR expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes, and for his part wished Nikolay Tikhonov good health and happiness.

The telegrams express confidence that Soviet-Yemeni relations will continue to grow stronger and deeper for the good of the peoples of the USSR [words indistinct] in the interests of ensuring peace in the Middle East and throughout the world.

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS ALMA-ATA

LD270026 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Alma-Ata October 26 TASS -- The traditional days of Soviet-Syrian friendship are held in Kazakhstan.

A meeting of a delegation of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society with (?workers), engineers and employees of the Alma-Ata furrier complex in the capital of Kazakhstan developed into a vivid demonstration of solidarity with the Syrian people. The guests were met with friendly handshakes and smiles wherever they went in the shops of the enterprise. They were presented with bunches of flowers. The members of the delegation saw the equipment of the complex, its products, (?showed interest) in the working conditions, medical care, family amenities and cultural services for the collective.

"Nothing is more important than peaceful skies over the world. Nothing is more important now than the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension," worker Mubina Kolzhanova said at the friendship meeting. The Soviet people are united in their solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, all Arab patriots against Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon which is implemented with the United States assistance. It is now important as never before to pool the efforts of all people of good will to safeguard peace."

Member of the board of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society (Nabih Rusheidat) then took the floor. "Friendship between our countries is an important factor of a just settlement of the Middle East crisis. We saw in the Soviet Union the bulwark of all progressive forces. The Syrian people highly value the internationalist assistance and support that the Soviet Union gives to all peoples waging the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, for freedom, independence and social progress." The participants in the meeting demanded immediate withdrawal of all Israeli forces from occupied territories, condemned resolutely the United States complicity with the crimes of the aggressor.

Syria's representatives went sightseeing in Alma-Ata and visited its suburbs.

'NORMAL' IRAN-AFGHANISTAN RELATIONS PROMOTED

NC231502 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Our analyst writes: During my recent trip to Iran, I became acquainted with great interest with the items exhibited in the Iranian pavilions at the Tehran International Fair.

The samples exhibited in these pavilions speak of the living conditions of the Iranian workers and manifest their problems and achievements.

In the section devoted to Khorasan, I spoke with one of the visitors who was from Mashhad and who was greatly attached to his birthplace. He spoke about the great possibilities that exist in developing Khorasan and said that this province can be turned into the country's granary. During the conversation, my companion pointed to a transparency on which the following remarks by Imam Khomeyni had been written: We have water and soil, but neither is used correctly. He added that these remarks by the imam apply to Khorasan, too. Once all the farmers are granted the possibility of using water and soil as they deem suitable and once we provide them with fertilizers and agricultural machinery, then the foodstuff and provisions needed by the inhabitants of Iran will be provided.

A large part of the Iranian-Afghan border passes through Khorasan. Naturally our conversation was drawn to Iran's relations with this neighboring country and my companion pointed out that the absence of normal relations between Iran and Afghanistan inflicts losses on both countries and grants the opportunity to the enemies of the revolutions of Iran and Afghanistan to exploit this situation. But once bilateral relations are normalized on the basis of the principle of good-neighborliness, both Iran and Afghanistan will benefit greatly to an equal extent.

I remembered this conversation with the visitor from Mashhad some days ago when I read the message on the World Food Day by the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, in the newspaper some days ago. In this message Babrak Karmal pointed out that one of the most important duties of the Afghan Government is to provide a sufficient quantity of food for all the members of society.

Recently the Afghan Government put forth a new initiative on normalizing relations with Iran through talks. During my recent trip to Iran I was repeatedly convinced that both the Afghans and the Iranians are concerned about numerous common problems which they have inherited from the era of the rule of the overthrown reactionary regimes. Naturally each country and each nation solves its problems itself, as it wants. For example, immediately after the April Revolution in Afghanistan the slogan that was put forth was that land should belong to those who cultivate it. While overcoming difficulties that inevitably arise in the implementation of such a great task and while reforming mistakes that may sometime be made, the people of Afghanistan are persistently and diligently fulfilling this slogan. Today 87 percent of the Afghan farmers own land. In the present stage of the land reform more than 70,000 hectares of land that belonged to the feudals are to be given to the 74,000 rural families.

Millions of Afghan peoples express their happiness over the fact that their long lasting wish has been fulfilled and they are becoming the owners of the land that they till. Meanwhile, this greatly enrages the feudals and their toadies. With the revolution, the feudals lost their vast lands and thousands of them fled to Pakistan and Iran. As a result of the policy of deceit, delusions and threats that they adopted, a large number of naive Afghans went abroad, particularly to Iran. Using the support of imperialist and reactionary quarters, the tools of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries started an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. More new groups of armed brigands are being sent to Afghanistan.

Washington hoped to stifle the April Revolution and to reestablish the old system in Afghanistan. This would undoubtedly weaken the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, these plans were foiled first and foremost with the heroism of the Afghan people themselves as well as with the Soviet military assistance extended to it. The Soviet Union fulfilled the request made by its close neighbor and carried out its commitments by virtue of its agreement with Afghanistan.

During my stay in Tehran, I often spoke with the Iranians on the Soviet Union's military assistance to Afghanistan.

I told them that the Soviet people want the limited military units in Afghanistan to leave that country as soon as possible, but in order to achieve this all the necessary conditions for halting the war that is being waged by the imperialists and reaction against Afghanistan should be created. Meanwhile, the recent decision adopted by the U.S. Senate on increasing military aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries shows that Washington is firmly determined to continue the undeclared war, to further aggravate the situation around Afghanistan and to thus obstruct the constructive activities of the Afghan people and their neighbors.

As stated some days ago by Iran's foreign minister, Velayati, the United States is using the situation around Afghanistan to escalate its military preparations in the Persian Gulf area. We cannot but agree with this view.

The establishment of normal relations between Iran and Afghanistan will undoubtedly foil such plans. The Afghan Government constantly expresses its wish to normalize bilateral relations. In a press conference held in Kabul on Wednesday, the Afghan leadership reiterated its readiness to establish good-neighborly relations with Iran and Pakistan on the basis of solving existing problems through talks.

As I was convinced during my stay in your country, in Iran too -- like in Afghanistan -- the same interest in fulfilling this initiative is expressed.

FINANCIAL 'FRAUD' DURING AS-SADAT ERA EXPOSED

LD270038 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to Arab World 1730 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] A decree and other documents dealing with suspicious events which took place in Egypt under As-Sadat's open door policy have been published in Cairo. The news of frauds by businessmen is no longer exciting, as the constant exposure of all possible acts of deception is taking place under the present Egyptian leadership, which has declared the policy of intensified opposition to corruption and plundering despite its adherence to the open door policy.

The essence of the recent disclosures, however, goes beyond the normal course of events. The subject now is the affairs of As-Sadat's family and President As-Sadat himself. The prosecutor general has issued a decree banning Ismat as-Sadat, brother of the late president, from freely disposing of his property. This decree also applies to the four wives of Ismat and his sons. The value of this property, consisting of commercial companies, land, factories, workshops, rental property, and so forth, is several million Egyptian pounds acquired in an illegal way -- which is now being investigated.

The road to quick riches by illegal means was opened to Ismat and many other nouveaux riches by the open door policy declared by As-Sadat in 1974. The prosecutor general's decree said that Ismat as-Sadat has been a successful capitalist since that time. Ismat operated on a large scale: He set up various import and export offices and traded on the black market in timber, metals, steel pipes and construction materials, stole 500,000 pounds from the housing cooperation fund which he chaired, and managed the affairs of others in return for huge bribes among the various authorities.

Did As-Sadat know anything about this? Yes, of course he knew. He himself used the open door to become rich. ASH-SHA'B has published the text of a document which proves this. It wrote that a financial lawsuit was brought against the widow of Anwar as-Sadat by the well-known Egyptian nouveau riche Rashad 'Uthman, who had acquired millions through disgraceful deception. 'Uthman was jailed and he preferred not to keep silent. During his trial the names of many officials of As-Sadat's regime surfaced. He became more frank when he became a bankrupt millionaire after he was a deputy for the ruling National Democratic Party in the People's Assembly.

In his lawsuit 'Uthman called for the return of 15,000 pounds he gave years ago to Egypt's first lady and said this was only a drop in the sea of the sums he had repeatedly paid to As-Sadat himself. Then it was said that As-Sadat had exploited his authority and senior position to get, first, thousands and then tens of thousands of pounds in cash and checks. But this did not satisfy his appetite. Rashad 'Uthman said that As-Sadat then threatened him through his aides with imprisonment. Thus he was forced to comply with the request and for this reason in particular, it seems, he became influential in the National Democratic Party. It is not by chance that one of the allegations against him was his exploitation of his influence in the ruling party.

All this is not surprising, and it is unlikely to be otherwise when the open door policy, which has gravely aggravated the situation of the toiling masses, has filled the mouths of a handful of greedy rich men at the expense of these masses. It is completely natural that Anwar as-Sadat alienated the majority of the population and increasingly relied on the open door possibilities and, as is well known now, successfully plundered the pockets of the nouveaux riches for self-enrichment. Was it the pocket of Rashad 'Uthman along or the pockets of others which fished in the muddy waters during As-Sadat's regime?

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON ANTICOMMUNISM IN SUDAN

LD261100 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 26 Oct 82

["PRAVDA: An Anti-Communist Farce in Sudan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- PRAVDA says the following today in an article headlined "Anti-Communist Farce in Sudan":

"According to reports from Khartoum, Sudanese authorities perpetrated another repressive act in order to bring down the activity of the country's progressive, patriotic forces. The State Security Tribunal several days ago sentenced Sudanese Communists Tijani at-Tayyib (Ba-bakr) and ('Abd al-Khashem Khamdallou) to ten and two years in prison respectively. They were arrested as far back as the autumn of 1980 on what has now become a standard charge of engaging in subversive activity and 'splitting national unity'. The unlawful nature of this act is obvious to everybody. For, as far back as last year, Sudan's Supreme Court examined (Ba-bakr's) and (Khamdallou's) appeal and ruled that the charges brought against them were illegal and that they contravened the Constitution. Despite this, the arrested Communists were not set free. Their 'case' was handed over to the State Security Tribunal which rubber-stamped the corresponding sentence.

"This frame-up trial has caused outrage among broad sections of the Sudanese democratic public. Protesting against the authorities' blatantly arbitrary actions, they emphasise that Sudanese Communists are consistently working for Sudan's freedom, independence and progress, and that they are genuine patriots of their country. Even many of those present at the final court session, which passed the sentence, expressed their solidarity with the unlawfully convicted Communists.

"Repressions have been unleashed in Sudan not only against the Communist Party, but also against other opposition forces, against all who oppose the present pro-imperialist orientation of the regime's foreign policy. By resorting to police measures, the authorities are trying to suppress the people's mounting discount with the course which has plunged Sudan into a deep political and economic crisis."

STATE DEPARTMENT PARLEY ON AFRICAN AID VIEWED

LD262222 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 26 TASS -- Further economic enslavement of independent African countries, disguised as "assistance", penetration of Western capital into their economies and stepped-up plunder of their natural wealth -- these seem to be the points in the agenda of a three-day conference of the organisation called Cooperation for Development in Africa, [as received] opened at the U.S. State Department. The international organisation includes the United States, Canada, Britain, France, the FRG, Germany, Italy and Belgium.

U.S. Vice-President Bush said in his address that Washington was trying to encourage political and economic freedom in Africa and to respond to Africa's economic difficulties rather than create problems.

This is no more than hollow words. There is only one kind of freedom recognised in Africa by the United States and its Western partners -- the freedom of private capital and giant transnational corporations to do what they like in young sovereign states.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TIES

PM261149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Name of Peace"]

[Text] Africa has awakened.... Africa has thrown off the chains of colonial oppression.... Millions upon millions of people on that continent, as well as the peoples of Asia and Latin America, have emerged onto a new road of life and embarked on a path of struggle for independent development.

With the collapse of the colonial system the political and social makeup of the awakened continents has changed beyond recognition. In place of the monotonous blot of colonies and mandated territories on the map of Africa there now exists a bright spectrum of new independent states.

Socialist Ethiopia is in the front ranks of the anti-imperialist front of the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. This is now the ninth year that the ancient country has been living by a new, revolutionary calendar. Ethiopia has grown up in the courageous struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction, grown up and strengthened.

Strong friendship links the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples. Today friendly Soviet-Ethiopian relations are on the upgrade. Cooperation between our two countries, which are consistently implementing bilateral agreements and accords, is becoming increasingly profound and diverse. The friendly working visit of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], to the Soviet Union was a new example of this.

Speaking at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the high Ethiopian guest, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "The Soviet Union has invariably supported and now supports socialist Ethiopia. It is gratifying that relations between our countries are steadily developing and deepening on the firm basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. Fruitful ties have taken shape between the CPSU and the COPWE.

The agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the COPWE signed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam and also the plan adopted for ties between the CPSU and the COPWE for 1983-84 have made a major contribution to developing relations between the CPSU and the COPWE.

A wide range of international problems were examined during the Soviet-Ethiopian summit meeting. In the Soviet-Ethiopian joint communique the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia, evaluating the present international situation, noted with profound concern the serious complication of the political atmosphere in the world as a result of the aggressive policy being pursued by imperialist powers, and primarily by the United States.

The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have been greeted with tremendous interest and profound attention on all continents. Being the further development and concretization of the fundamental provisions of the Peace Program for the Eighties proclaimed at the 26th CPSU Congress, these new historic initiatives from the Soviet country -- a true champion of the cause of peace and the peoples' security -- are aimed at improving the international situation, reducing tension, strengthening detente and extending it to all parts of the world. They provide new confirmation of the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy and convincing evidence that it is the chief aim of the land of the soviets in the international arena to ensure lasting peace and the peoples' security.

Now that the forces of imperialism are trying to complicate and inflame the situation in the world and are obsessed with criminal ideas of great-power supremacy, with ideas of a new "crusade" against the Soviet Union, the socialist community, the awakened countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and against everything freedom-loving and progressive on our planet, the Soviet Union's peace proposals are more topical and weighty than ever, for they accord with the thoughts and aspirations of all the world's honest people. The peoples of the world, including the peoples of awakened Africa, welcome the USSR's peace-loving steps, seeing the land of the soviets as a true friend who is always on the side of the people's national liberation struggle, on the side of developing states and the cause of strengthening their independence and national sovereignty.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia resolutely condemned the imperialist policy of the United States and its assistants in Africa, who are trampling on the sovereignty of Africa countries, interfering in their internal affairs, encouraging the racist Pretoria regime to make military sallies against Angola, Mozambique and other states of the continent and seeking to encircle Africa with military bases.

The attempts of imperialist circles to disunite African countries were condemned during the Soviet-Ethiopian talks in Moscow, and it was emphasized that a rebuff to the encroachments upon the sovereignty and national interests of African countries can succeed if these countries display unity and cohesion in defending their rights and if they are able to rely on the solidarity and support of all present-day anti-imperialist forces.

The Soviet Union has always advocated and still advocates that Africa be a continent of national independence, a continent of peace, good-neighborliness and prosperity. It resolutely supports military bases and make it a nuclear-free zone. Among the peaceful Soviet initiatives a broad response has been elicited in Africa and throughout the world by the USSR's proposal that the leading organs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact make statements about not extending the sphere of operation of these alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Soviet people rejoice in the gains of the peoples of Africa, who have thrown off the fetters of colonial oppression. This is now the ninth year that the courageous and industrious Ethiopian people have been striding confidently along the path of the new life. New enterprises are rising up in Ethiopia, villages with strengthening agricultural cooperatives are being transformed, and an extensive campaign is being mounted to educate the people. All this is the present day of the ancient country, where years are truly outdistancing centuries. A warm response is elicited in Soviet people by this CPSU Central Committee October slogan:

"Fraternal greetings to the people of Ethiopia who have chosen the path of socialist transformations."

SHULTZ CITED ON RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA

LD270024 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1935 GMT 26 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenکو]

[Excerpts] The visit by British Foreign Secretary Nott to the Falkland Islands, which Argentina still refers to as the Malvinas, has drawn condemnatory commentaries in the Latin American press. The Argentines do not wish to reconcile themselves to the loss of the islands and are indignant at London's high and mighty position which is openly declaring its intention of preserving the colonial status of the archipelago forever and of turning it into a military base in the South Atlantic. Argentina therefore is seeing Nott's trip to the Falklands as a challenge, a provocation.

Moreover, anti-British feelings are not the only ones prevailing in that country. There are anti-U.S. feelings in equal measure, which appeared during the recent armed conflict with Britain. The United States, as is known, sided with Britain in the war, effectively betraying Argentina although it was bound to her by the 1947 inter-American treaty on reciprocal assistance in the event of outside threat. Now Washington is paying for that betrayal. Any public measure, whether a party congress, a trade union meeting or rally, even if devoted to purely internal problems in the country, necessarily turns into a stormy anti-U.S. demonstration.

State Secretary Shultz has himself had to admit to the worsening of relations with Latin America. He did so in a recently published SUNDAY TIMES interview. He did so through clenched teeth, as they say, reluctantly, but he nevertheless did so. The SUNDAY TIMES correspondent asked Shultz to what extent the events in the Falklands have damaged U.S. interests in Latin America. Shultz said: Quite a bit. A strong hurricane passes in time but our relations, for example with Venezuela which were very good, have now undoubtedly turned slightly sour. In any case our friends in Latin America apparently linked our solidarity with Britain with, as it were, family sympathies.

[Words indistinct] on past events, Shultz went on to say: I consider it highly important that we, the United States, supported the principles Britain was fighting for: that is, to call a spade a spade, neocolonialist principles. It sometimes happens, Shultz continued, that problems arise that one would like to avoid but which must be dealt with. From our viewpoint we acted correctly. I think you, that is Britain, also acted correctly. I do not think, after that frank admission, that there is any reason to be surprised that U.S. flags are now being burned in Argentina with such pleasure.

GEORGADZE ARRIVES IN HAVANA, MET BY BRAVO

LD231742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government of the Republic of Cuba, Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in Havana. He was met at the Jose Martin International Airport by Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government and other leaders of the legislative body of the republic.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON 'SHCHARANSKIY CASEV'

LD261746 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS — TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The opponents of detente advocating a new "crusade" against socialism are not above any means in their effort to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. If the arsenal of the inventions used by those gentlemen begins to deplete, they are not embarrassed at all to play old, long worn records. This is also happening now, when some people in the West, above all in the USA, and in France have again started an outcry over "unfounded victimization" to which a certain Shcharanskiy is allegedly subjected in the Soviet Union. All that fuss has been started under the pretext of "concern" about the observance of human rights in the USSR.

Those who initiated that outcry hope, to all appearances, that the Western reader and listener has already forgotten the "Shcharanskiy case" and will at once "swallow" the inventions dished to him. In this connection we will remind what really happened. At a trial in Moscow way back in 1978 it was irrefutably proved that Anatoliy Shcharanskiy had committed grave crimes -- he betrayed his homeland and became a spy, who assisted for pay a foreign state in its hostile activities against the USSR. The court established in particular that Shcharanskiy, who was associated with one of the Western secret services, had collected secret data about the dislocation and departmental belongings [as received] of Soviet defence industry plants, the character of their output, research into classified subjects, regularly assisted an agent of one of the Western services in arranging for secret meetings, etc., engaged himself in slanderous anti-Soviet propaganda.

This is, in short, the essence of the matter. But it must be also added that it is not for the first time that definite circles in the West have made attempts to whip up an anti-Soviet hysteria around Shcharanskiy and at the same time to "help out" their paid agent while picturing him as some "innocent victim", although, we will repeat, that it was irrefutably proved that he had been convicted for concrete and serious crimes. And he had been instigated to those crimes by none other than the U.S. secret services, the same secret services, whose manner clearly manifests itself also in the way the anti-Soviet campaigns are orchestrated.

Some people in the West, including Zionist centres, actively use Shcharanskiy's "wife" for spreading anti-Soviet inventions.

But as regards that point everything is again built on direct and crude deception of the Western reader and listener. As the self-proclaimed Mrs. Shcharanskiy is not at all Shcharanskiy but a certain Shtiglits, an adventuress who left the USSR in 1973. When Shtiglits came to the West she speedily changed her first name and family name and posing for Mrs Shcharanskiy, started on guest tours of various countries, specializing in anti-Soviet slanders and making every effort to attract attention to her own person.

The fresh round of the anti-Soviet outcry around Shcharanskiy, into which its initiators wish to draw people who are uninformed or have been misled by the Western propaganda, can hardly be evaluated differently, but an attempt at meddling in the USSR's home affairs, as the striving of certain Western (including Zionist) circles to speculate on the eve of the Madrid meeting on the malicious inventions about the alleged "violation of human rights" in the Soviet Union. But this sordid fuss will by no means bring any dividends to its sponsors, rather on the contrary.

CONFERENCE ON LAW AND ORDER HELD IN LENINGRAD

PM251339 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Lofty Responsibility of Law and Order Protection Organs"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized in particular the lofty responsibility of law and order protection organs for strengthening socialist legality in strict accordance with the provisions of the USSR Constitution. Questions of further improving the activity of Leningrad City and Oblast internal affairs organs in the light of the party Central Committee's demands were examined at the Smolnyy.

Measures were outlined to improve the efficiency of the militia's work and strengthen its ranks from among the best representatives of labor collectives. Much attention was drawn to the importance of further raising the standard of party political work in the subdivisions and branches of the Leningrad Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs so as to increase the success of the struggle against lawbreaking, embezzlement of socialist property and disruption of public order. For these purposes it is necessary to make full use of the force of Soviet laws protecting state and national interests, and to increase the expeditiousness and keenness of their influence on any antisocial phenomena.

Taking part in the discussion of the questions were G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party Obkom; N.A. Shchelokov, USSR internal affairs minister; V. Ya Khodyrev, CPSU obkom secretary; A.F. Dubov, of Leningrad party Gorkom Secretariat; and other party and soviet executives.

Conference Ends

PM251331 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "For Model Order"]

[Excerpt] The all-union conference of leading workers of the country's internal affairs organs, which has been in progress in Leningrad, ended its work yesterday.

In the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Protect Law and Order and Intensify the Struggle Against Law Violations," measures were laid down to improve the militia's organizational activity and to struggle resolutely against antisocial phenomena, violations of the rules, procedure and norms of intercourse, encroachments on socialist property and people who evade socially useful work.

Army General N.A. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, delivered a report at the conference.

Taking part in the work of the conference were V.Ya. Khodyrev, Leningrad CPSU Obkom secretary, A.F. Dubov, Leningrad party Gorkom secretary; and members of the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry Collegium.

DEMICHEV PRAISES SOVIET ETHNIC CULTURES

LD262314 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The Soviet minister of culture, Petr Demichev, has pointed to the achievements in developing ethnic cultures shown by all Soviet republics. Every Soviet republic can take pride in its writers, artists and performers, he said at a meeting between the local ministers of culture in Moscow. [sentence as heard] Some 20,000 Soviet performers go on tours abroad every year, acquainting all continents with the gains of multinational Soviet culture. The best works of Soviet art, Petr Demichev stressed, express the high moral ideals of those who live in the new society.

BOOK ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS REVIEWED

LD261116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0909 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Today, in our regular book review feature, we wish to tell you about a new book published by the Profizdat publishing house. It is devoted to the enormous role which trade unions play in our everyday life. Its title is: Defending the Interests of the Working People. Its author, Lidiya Mikhaylovna Pavlova, analyzes in great detail and with the use of a great deal of factual material one of the most important aspects of the work of Soviet trade unions -- their participation in solving social tasks.

The author describes how, implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the 17th trade unions congress, our trade unions struggle to raise the prosperity of the working people, to improve the conditions in which they work and live, how trade unions defend the interests and rights of their members.

Here are a number of examples the reader will find in the new book: It is no secret that not infrequently young people used to leave kolkhozes because in the countryside they could be busy only 5-6 months a year -- during agricultural work. The trade unions pondered this problem and an answer was found. In Lvov Oblast there is a kolkhoz named after Lenin. Several years ago, an experimental production section was set up here to work for the Lvov Elektron association. At first there were many sceptics who thought kolkhoz should not concern itself with things it knows nothing about. Now, the benefits accruing to the farm from cooperation of this kind are obvious to all. Over the past 2 years the subsidiary production sections yielded the kolkhoz a profit of R2.5 million. About 100 young women who had earlier left for the town, returned to the countryside because their work is now secure all year. The Lenin kolkhoz already cooperates with two major enterprises, two production sections, each employing about 300 people, are operating. Although they make goods for industrial production, the people remain collective farmers, benefitting from all that a kolkhoz can provide them with. And during the agriculture year they grow crops and gather in the harvest.

Mutually advantageous cooperation of this kind is also being successfully and extensively implemented in Estonia and in Tula Oblast and in other oblasts and republics of the country.

The book we are talking about devotes much attention to the trade unions' concern for the woman worker and her children. As is known, in 1978 the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU adopted a decision concerning additional measures to improve the conditions of work for women employed in the national economy. Over these years 7 million women have already had their labor conditions improved. They have been released from heavy manual work, they have been released from night duty, they have raised their qualifications.

Work is continuing on designing special equipment for machines and machine tools so that they make less noise, less vibration and so that the air around them is better at the enterprises where women workers predominate. Trade unions also show concern for organizing work for mothers who, due to family considerations, can work on part time only. To draw them into public sector production and help prevent their separation from the kollektiv is important both for the women workers themselves and for the enterprises.

To give an example: In Georgia the method of employing women at home doing craftwork is widely used. The local industry system alone employs 1,500 craftswomen. For 4-5 hours a day they weave carpets, embroider, knit and manufacture souvenirs. At the same time they can occupy themselves with household duties and watch over the children.

This form of work is also widespread in the Baltic republics and in the Central Asian republics. Trade union committees in these republics see this form of organizing women's work as an important part of the concern shown for strengthening the family and for the growing generation.

Many interesting examples from the experience of trade union work, many practical and useful pieces of advice and recommendations will be found by readers in the new book.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM IN BAKU

GF261418 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Report on address delivered by Geydar Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum -- read by announcer; date, place not given]

[Text] A historic event has taken place in the life of Azerbaijan SSR. Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium has presented the Order of Lenin to our republic for the third time. Our republic was deemed worthy of this award because of the heroic toil of its people during the 10th 5-Year Development Plan. Leonid Brezhnev's presence in Azerbaijan SSR between 24-27 September 1982 and his talks with workers, participation in the magnificent meeting held by the Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan SSR and his acquaintance with the affairs of the republic constitute a new and brilliant manifestation of the attention and interest the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Leonid Brezhnev personally attach to our people and to the (?welfare) of our people. This is a nice example of Leonid Brezhnev's style, which complies with the style of Lenin, his unbreakable interest in the people and his deep penetration into the life, aspirations and wishes of the workers.

In continuing his address, Geydar Aliyev later said: The presentation of the Order of Lenin to the republic and Leonid Brezhnev's participation in the celebrations marked a true festive day of the free toil, friendship and brotherhood of all the nations in Azerbaijan. The warm and sincere welcome accorded to Leonid Brezhnev by the workers in Azerbaijan, the celebrations in homes and the holding of (?mass) rallies constitute an expression of the unity between the party and the people. All this has conveyed the love and the gratitude of the general public to Leonid Brezhnev, the great political figure and statesmen of our time and the loyal (?pursuer) of the great work of Lenin, for his tireless struggle for peace and social development, ardent internationalism and his (?effort aimed at) effectively realizing the Leninist national policy.

The workers of Azerbaijan will henceforth continue to remain loyal to traditions, modernism (yenilikchilik), tireless moves for creativeness and to the tradition of fulfilling the plans of the party without (?objections). During his stay in Azerbaijan, Leonid Brezhnev fulfilled a great task. He conferred on numerous occasions with the representatives of all strata of people, acquainted himself with the work being carried out in various sectors of the populist economy and carefully studied matters related to the necessity of further developing the [word indistinct] forces in Azerbaijan. All these are of special importance for the future of the republic. Taking this importance into consideration, we have asked Leonid Brezhnev to help our republic in the effort made to resolve the existing issues. As usual, Leonid Brezhnev approached our requests with great interest and attentiveness.

Three days after Leonid Brezhnev's return to Moscow, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo adopted a resolution on the outcome of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Azerbaijan. This resolution calls on the Soviet Council of Ministers, the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union, related ministries and (?directorates) to look into the matters discussed during Leonid Brezhnev's talks with leaders of Azerbaijan and to present the proposals drawn up to the CPSU Central Committee, bearing in mind, in the meantime, (?the necessity of taking collective measures to tackle matters related to further benefitting from the responsible forces in Azerbaijan).

This resolution, which has been adopted as a result of Leonid Brezhnev's initiative and which is now being put into effect by the organs of the Soviet Union, is a nice and new manifestation of the party's [word indistinct] respect for the present day and for the future of Azerbaijan SSR. This is a new and brilliant example of Leonid Brezhnev's creativeness in [words indistinct], success in implementing and realizing the strategy and tactics required for resolving both major and minor issues and unwavering loyalty to the principles of the Leninist national policy.

In his address, Geydar Aliyev also referred to (?pending) major tasks and to major measures which will be put into effect for the welfare of the people. He pointed to the fact that the economy of the republic continued to develop at a fast pace during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Development Plans and that this pace is gradually gaining momentum. Industrial output increased 2.2 times and the general produce of (?rural) economy 2.1 times during the past 10 years. The work of the party organization of the republic and the activities of the people of Azerbaijan are being highly assessed by the party, the CPSU Central Committee, the 26th CPSU Congress and the (?council) of the Central Committee plenums.

During his visit to Baku, he made certain remarks and recommendations related to the further consolidation of the economy of our republic and to benefitting from the responsible forces in a more advantageous way. These remarks and recommendations will secure our republic's development at a faster pace and further improve the life of the people. Currently, major perspectives are being examined with regard to the further development of rural economy [kend tasarrufati]. The measures aimed at upgrading the welfare of the people and protecting their health have created a deep sense of [word indistinct].

While speaking to (?meetings) in Baku, Leonid Brezhnev stressed in particular that he agreed that giving momentum to the erection of the Baku [word indistinct], which will prepare [word indistinct] for the deep regions of the Caspian Sea, is a necessity. As for the question of expanding the [words indistinct], this issue has been put as a task. Leonid Brezhnev said in his addresses in Baku: The curative Caspian Sea, the southern sun, the mountains and valleys of Azerbaijan must attract people for recreation and treatment. The importance of the union in general should be considered from the point of view of creating a more southern [word indistinct].

In his address to the plenum, Geydar Aliyev said regarding this issue that through the attention given to our republic and through the help extended to it, a more [words indistinct] will be created in Azerbaijan.

Concluding his address, Geydar Aliyev said: The 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union are approaching. Azerbaijan is marking the glorious jubilees in an atmosphere of increased social and political activities of the masses and activeness in toil. [Words indistinct], our peasants employed in the kolkhozes and our people's [word indistinct] have done a lot of work and continue to do so with a view to marking the festive day of the people in general in a meritorious way. Great October was a major turning point in the history of the peoples of our country. The multinational Soviet state, which was created by the initiative of Lenin and which closely joined fraternal peoples in a united international family and made their many-sided development possible, was brought about by Great October (?as the outcome) of Lenin's national policy. The (?magnificence) of revolutionary and international traditions, which are sacred to our people, is based on the historic fruits of mature socialism and on the friendship and brotherhood of the people of the Soviet Union. The continued concern of the party for every people and every Soviet republic is inspired with the light of Great October and with the spirit of internationalism.

The workers of our republic are meeting the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union in an atmosphere of strengthening brotherhood among the peoples of the Soviet Union and within the framework of the conscious national policy of the party.

A duty more necessary and honorable than increasing the strength of the Soviet socialist homeland and improving the welfare of the people does not exist. We (?pledge) that we will continue in the future to make tireless efforts to consolidate the friendship and brotherhood of all the nations and people of the Soviet Union and to safeguard the sacred sense of pride [words indistinct].

On the basis of the CPSU Central Committee resolution, concrete measures are being drawn up for a more advantageous use of responsible forces of Azerbaijan in the organs of the union. Our duty is to do everything within our power so that the aid given can serve its purpose in the development of industry, rural economy, [words indistinct], science and culture and in the upgrading of the welfare of our people.

Award to Party Institute

LD270030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The Institute of Party History of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee which is a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee and which recently marked its 60th anniversary, has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for its services to Marxist-Leninist propaganda and for the scholastic elaboration of historical-party problems. Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, attached the order to the institute's banner at a solemn ceremony in Baku today.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KRSNODON AWARD CEREMONY

PM261613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "School of Valor and Patriotism; Molodaya Gvardiya Museum Presented With Order of Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Excerpt] Krasnodon (Voroshilovgrad Oblast), 12 Oct -- The heroic Young Guards' epic feat was a school of valor and patriotism. Their example has inspired and will continue to inspire successive generations of Soviet people to perform heroic deeds in the name of our motherland's happiness and prosperity and in the name of peace on earth.

A ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the formation of the party-Komsomol underground there in the years of the Great Patriotic War and the presentation of the Order of Friendship of the Peoples to the Molodaya Gvardiya state museum was held in the city of Krasnodon today. This high award was bestowed on the museum for its fruitful work in the patriotic and internationalist education of working people.

The ceremony participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Those present greeted with tumultuous applause a letter from L.I. Brezhnev to the Young Guards, the parents of Young Guard heroes and the city of Krasnodon's working people.

The letter was read out by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, who spoke at the ceremony. Yesterday, he said, I spoke with Leonid Ilich, who asked me to thank all those comrades who have written him for their warm words and ardent support for our party's policy and the activity of its Central Committee. Leonid Ilich asked me to convey cordial greetings to the people of Krasnodon, members of the party-Komsomol underground and all the working people at order-bearing Voroshilovgrad Oblast and to wish them further successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and achieving the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

Our celebrations, the speaker stressed, are graphic testimony to the nationwide recognition of the Young Guards' immortal feat. It is noteworthy that the Young Guard's 40th anniversary is being celebrated in the same year as the 65th anniversary of the Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. It is noteworthy because all our achievements, everything we now have and of which we are proud, is inextricably linked with the Great October victory and the formation of our great and mighty union. Only socialism could have produced such spiritual giants and ardent patriots of their motherland as the Young Guards.

The years and decades pass but the splendor of the military exploit of Soviet people, who annihilated one of mankind's most dangerous enemies -- Hitlerite fascism -- is undimmed and will never dim. The exploit of those who fought and defeat fascism will live through the ages.

The memory of the battles of the Great Patriotic War moves both gray-haired veteran servicemen, those who forged victory in the rear services and the generations who have been born and grown up since the war. This memory is sacred to us, particularly at this time, when our people are preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

We also have the deepest respect for the exploits of those who mobilized the awesome groundswell of the people's wrath in that part of the country temporarily occupied by the enemy and who fearlessly routed the fascists behind enemy lines. Members of the Krasnodon underground and the Young Guard's youthful heroes occupy a place of honor among them.

The Young Guard, it was stressed in the speech, is the epitome of the Soviet people's deep patriotic spirit, the iron will of Communists and Komsomol members and their utter devotion to the party cause and the socialist motherland. The Young Guard is a timeless object lesson in Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

As in the whole partisan and underground movement behind enemy lines, Communists -- our party's proven fighters -- played a decisive role in the creation of the Young Guard underground. They were the Young Guard underground's inspirers and true leaders. The party-Komsomol underground -- an alliance of 92 patriots -- included 20 Communists. It was thanks to the Bolsheviks' inspiring example that the young avengers grew into real heroes.

There is now probably no corner of the earth where people have not heard of the exploit of the young people of Krasnodon. It is only natural that many of them ask: Where did these young men and women, most of them barely out of school, acquire such selfless bravery, such a high level of consciousness and such an exceptional conviction of the righteousness of our cause? When reflecting on the sources of the bravery of Krasnodon's heroes one can see particularly clearly the inseparable connection between the generations of October, the first Soviet 5-year plans and the Patriotic War, educated and tempered by Lenin's party. The Young Guards were from the same cohort of the unvanquished as Sergey Lazo, the heroes of Tripolye and Nikolay Ostrovskiy. They received the baton of heroism from hand to hand, as the saying goes -- from their fathers and mothers. They were the children of the new, Soviet age. The pioneers of the new life not only laid a firm foundation for mature socialism in our country but also raised a worthy succeeding generation. V.V. Shcherbitskiy expressed deep gratitude to the Young Guards' parents and to all those who brought the future heroes into being and made true patriots of them.

The strong civic spirit and morality of the heroes of the Young Guard were born of the whole tenor of the Soviet way of life and our internationalist fraternity. Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Armenians, Estonians, Azerbaijanis and Moldavians -- young men and women from the various nationalities of our multinational motherland -- were one in their thoughts and in the sacred struggle. They were united by ardent love for the fatherland and hatred for those who had marched onto its fruitful soil brandishing the sword of enslavement. They were taught this deep love for the motherland and ardent hatred of the enemy by their Communist Party and Lenin's Komsomol.

The utter devotion of the heroes of the Young Guard to the socialist motherland and the cause of the party and the people has been an example to succeeding generations of Soviet Youth. Young people's active participation in the struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the patriotic movement to open up the natural resources of Siberia, the far north, the Far East and the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR and to ensure the successful implementation of the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum are a living continuation of the Young Guards' heroism. The Baykal-Amur railroad and the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline are being laid by young people. We have every right to say, V.V. Shcherbitskiy stressed, that the traditions of the heroic Young Guard are in safe hands!

The Young Guard's heroic traditions and inspiring moral example are an inexhaustible spiritual asset for us. It is important to fully exploit it in order to improve the patriotic, internationalist and labor education of Soviet people, especially young people.

At the Baku celebrations Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made particular mention of moral discipline. Observance of the norms of social morality and the law must be a physical requirement and an absolute inner law for every Soviet person. Our social organizations' first duty is to do everything possible to ensure that acquainting young men and women with great and heroic deeds helps them to acquire civic and ideological maturity and to grow up to be true patriots and internationalists always ready to perform their sacred duty to our great motherland.

The speech stressed the great role played by the Molodaya Guardiia in popularizing the life and work of the Krasnodon underground's heroes and in educating the young generation in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. Since opening on 1 May 1944 it has become a true communist education center and a dependable assistant to party and Komsomol organizations in acquainting working people and our youth with the motherland's heroic history. The fact that more than 8 million people have visited the museum to date is eloquent testimony to its enormous popularity. The museum staff are actively engaged in propaganda work in labor collectives and educational establishments.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy concluded by reading out the USSR Supreme Soviet decree on the Molodaya Guardiia museum's decoration and to prolonged applause pinned the order of Friendship of the Peoples to the museum's banner.

LEADER APPEARANCES FOR 12-26 OCT REPORTED

Grishin Addresses Panel

PM220903 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Celebrating the Great October Holiday"]

[Excerpt] A meeting on the Moscow CPSU Gorkom commission for preparing and conducting the celebrations for the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow has been held at the party gorkom under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

CPSU raykom First Secretaries A.V. Korovitsyn and A.K. Zhidkov, and I.B. Bugayev, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom party organizational work section, delivered reports on the progress in the preparations to celebrate the 65th anniversary of Great October in Kievskiy and Lyublinskiy Rayons.

L.V. Deribin, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, reported on the working of trade and public catering enterprises before and during the holiday.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the commission meeting.

Grishin Receives Delegation

LD270012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The Ukraine delegation that is in Moscow in connection with the days of the Ukraine at the USSR main committee for exhibition of today achievements of the national economy today visited the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath. The guests also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation from the Ukrainian SSR was received by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He told of the successes of the capital's frontranking collectives in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and of the progress of preparations for the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The members of the delegation were briefed on the activity of the city party organization in implementing the plan for the economic and social development of Moscow and work aimed at transforming the capital into a model communist city.

Kuznetsov Presents Awards

LD262342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Today in the Kremlin Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, awarded USSR orders to a large group of figures of science, culture and the arts and party and administrative workers.

Shitikov at 'UN Day' Meeting

LD222104 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS — The Soviet public steadily and unanimously support the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in ensuring durable peace in accordance with the provisions of the U.N. Charter. This was stated today by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Aleksey Shitikov at a meeting of the Moscow public, devoted to the day of the United Nations Organization and the opening of the week of actions for disarmament. The meeting noted the great significance of the United Nations as an instrument of maintaining international peace and security, of developing cooperation between states in accordance with the requirements of its charter.

The consistent and purposeful activities of the Soviet Union in implementation of the Peace Programme in 1980's which was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, is aimed at deliverance of mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, at curbing the arms race, preservation and consolidation of detente, it was noted at the meeting. The Soviet public resolutely supports the Soviet Union's new proposals, submitted at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the proposals which envisage adoption of concrete measures to lessen the danger of a nuclear war.

A message of the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the occasion of the day of the United Nations was read out at the meeting.

The participants in the meeting addressed a letter to the U.N. secretary general, emphasizing the need of further invigoration of efforts of the public of the U.N. member countries in the struggle for elimination of the nuclear threat, liquidation of seats of tension and international conflicts, development of equitable international cooperation between states with different social systems.

Romanov Attends Meeting

PM251323 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Improving the Efficiency of Construction Work"]

[Text] The successful fulfillment of the outlined program for economic and social development depends to a large extent on the pace and quality of capital construction. Questions of further improving the efficiency of Leningrad city and oblast construction organizations' work were discussed 10 October at the Smolnyy.

In accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress' demands, great attention was paid to accelerating the pace of construction and renovation work and centering resources and funds on the most important startup projects at the Kirovskiy Zavod, Izhorskiy Zavod, Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod, V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod and the Leningradskiy Zavod Turbinnykh Lopatok associations.

Construction projects in the Leningrad agroindustrial complex, on whose prompt commissioning the resolution of the tasks involved in developing agricultural production and the implementation of the Food Program depend, must be a subject of special concern for contracting organizations.

It was noted that in the current year hundreds of thousands of square meters of housing, dozens of children's preschool establishments and other social, cultural and consumer amenities are to be commissioned. The construction of installations connected with producing consumer goods must be kept under constant control.

The draft construction plan for 1982 was examined and measures were outlined to further build up construction organizations' capacities, strengthen their material and technical base and train cadres so as to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

Taking part in the discussion of the questions were G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party Obkom; G.A. Karavayev, USSR construction minister; A.P. Dumachev and V.M. Kapustin, CPSU obkom secretaries, and party, soviet economic executives.

Solomentsev at Ministers' Meeting

LD251218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] A session of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers is now in progress in Moscow. There are three questions on the agenda: the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic and of the RSFSR state budget for January-September 1982; the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the republic and state budget for 1983; and the draft food program for the Russian Federation for the period up to 1990. At the Russian Federation Council of Ministers session, ministers, chairmen of the republic's state committees, leaders of the republic's departments and central institutions and representatives of the union ministries are present. The session is being conducted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

AU251957 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee" -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Excerpts] THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAS EXAMINED THE QUESTION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL WORK PERFORMED BY MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS, OBLISPOLKOMS AND PARTY COMMITTEES TO COMPLETE THE 1982 PLANS FOR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION.

Present were leaders of building and branch ministries and departments, of the Gosplan, the State Committee for the Material Supply of the National Economy, the Gosstroy, the Ukrainian Committee for People's Control, obkom secretaries in charge of construction, party committee secretaries in contracting ministries, and responsible workers of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers.

A report was delivered by P. Ye. Yesipenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

THE SESSION WAS ADDRESSED BY V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEMBER AND UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY. THE LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS, HE SAID, CALL FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION OF BUILDING ORGANIZATIONS AND FOR AN UPSURGE IN BUSINESS ABILITY AND EXECUTIVE DISCIPLINE AT ALL LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT.

We must see to it that all planned projects of importance are put into operation. Particular attention must be paid to the construction of the oxygen converter shop in Dneprodzerzhinsk, the south Ukrainian atomic power station, the coking battery in Zaporozhye, the West Donbas mine No 21-22, and new facilities at the Krivoy Rog cement plant and at the cement and mining combine in Nikolayev, Lvov Oblast.

WE ALSO MUST HEIGHTEN BY ALL MEANS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CUSTOMERS FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF PLANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND COMMISSIONING OF CAPACITIES, must provide projects with technical documents on a timely basis, with sites prepared for construction, equipment and operating personnel, and must see to it that new production units reach their planned indexes within the deadline.

MINISTRIES, PARTY OBKOMS AND OBLISPOLKOMS MUST ORGANIZE MATTERS SO THAT THE MEANS ALLOTTED FOR HOUSING, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION ARE FULLY USED. This particularly applies to Khmelnytskyi, Zhitomir and Cherkassy Oblasts which have fallen short of the plans for this construction. The Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction must give due assistance to the corresponding combines and trusts.

THE ONLY WAY TO FULFILL THE PLAN AND TO INCREASE THE VOLUME OF CONSTRUCTION AND ASSEMBLY WORKS, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, IS TO INCREASE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. Contracting ministries have been insufficiently utilizing the existing reserves. They are planning quite a few measures but not always putting them into effect. This particularly applies to improvements in the organization and mechanization of construction, the efforts to reduce unproductive waste of time, demurrages and so forth. They have failed to exhaust the possibilities to promote the industrialization of construction, to more widely use effective materials and structural parts, to introduce progressive technological processes capable of reducing the labor force. In this respect, it is highly important to improve the qualification of cadres and to provide the conditions necessary for their stabilization. Many trusts and combines which provided good living conditions for people and worked well in the field of education, have significantly reduced the fluctuation of cadres and are more stable in fulfilling the set tasks.

IT IS NOW MORE ESSENTIAL THAN EVER TO RATIONALLY USE AND ECONOMIZE ON MATERIAL RESOURCES. Ministries must more carefully see that no stocks of surplus building materials are accumulated in storage facilities and must be more efficient in redistributing them. Party and trade union organizations must more actively involve the collectives of projects, building industry and building materials enterprises in the work to economize on all kinds of resources and to use them thriftily. This work should be purposeful and should be conducted with the broad participation of workers, engineers and technicians.

TO IMPROVE MATTERS IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION, IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CONSTANTLY INCREASE THE CAPACITIES OF CONTRACTING ORGANIZATIONS, TO DEVELOP THEIR PRODUCTION BASES AT PRIORITY RATES, AND TO MAKE FULLER USE OF THE ENTERPRISES EXISTING IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY. Upon the motion of contracting ministries, a definite 11th 5-year program has been approved to expand facilities for the production of effective structural parts and materials, for reequipping housing construction combines, and for enhancing plant production of ready-to-use materials. A great deal has been done to implement the program, but planning schedules are still being disregarded and the construction and reconstruction of enterprises and shops are still falling short of the plans.

GREATER, PURPOSEFUL PAINS MUST BE TAKEN TO REDUCE AND TO ECONOMIZE ON THE MANAGEMENT APPARATUS, to eliminate staff excesses and small inefficient organizations. The practice of needlessly increasing the number of management personnel and the existence of subunits engaged in the same work, discovered in the system of the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, are evidence of this. These facts must be most carefully studied by ministerial boards, party obkoms and oblispolkoms.

THE NEED WAS EMPHASIZED TO DRAFT THE 1983 PLAN FOR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION IN THE MOST CAREFUL WAY. The Ukrainian Gosplan, ministries and departments are expected to persistently improve planning practices, to examine in detail plans for contract work, particularly the program for commissioning. Projects not provided with technical documents, finances, equipment and sites for construction must not be included in the program. We must increase the responsibility of cadres for solving these problems, must see to it that capacities are put into operation on time and efficiently used.

Much attention was paid to PROBLEMS INVOLVING THE FULFILLMENT OF THE 1982 PLAN FOR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION. In the time we have left, we must do a great deal, must put into operation more than 50 percent of highly important production facilities, many houses, children's centers and hospitals. Ministries and departments are expected to send to projects which are about to be commissioned responsible workers to effectively solve all emerging problems. Wherever they are needed, qualified workers from industrial enterprises are to be engaged in installing and adjusting equipment. The need was also noted to complete as soon as possible preparations for work in the winter season, for fulfilling the 1983 program, while taking into account the increasing volume of work in the construction of atomic power stations and chemical enterprises, particularly for the production of chemical fertilizers; of farm machine-building enterprises and the agroindustrial complex. In rayons credited with the most significant growth, ministries should take steps to consolidate combines and trusts, should determine in time the suppliers of structural parts, and should distribute equipment.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy called the attention of the party, the trade union and the Komsomol organization to the NEED TO ENHANCE SOCIALIST CONTESTS AT PROJECTS and to increase the responsibility of leaders for fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges. It is important to cultivate in every worker the feeling of being a zealous production master, intolerance of violations of labor discipline, of mismanagement and wastefulness. Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are expected to strengthen party influence in building collectives, to take steps to further raise the level of work in party organizations at projects, and to aim their efforts at implementing Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions concerning capital construction, and at mobilizing the working people to give a worthy welcome to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee adopted an appropriate decision on the issue discussed.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 26 OCT REPORTED

LD270400 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 26 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Rice harvesting in Kazakhstan has been completed, with 130,000 hectares cut and threshed. More than 400,000 tons of rice have been sold to the state. (0900 GMT)

Late October has brought unpleasant cold weather to Ulyanovsk Oblast, which is atypical for the central Volga region at this time of year. Nevertheless, fodder procurers have managed to procure 223,000 tons of hay, which is a record. Apart from this, more than 400,000 tons of haylage, and much silage and straw have also been procured. On average, there are more than 20 quintals of fodder per head. Ulyanovsk stockbreeders have also managed to considerably increase productivity of livestock as compared with last year. Over 9 months, 131 kg more milk per cow have been obtained. Preparations for wintering of cattle in some farms, however, are problematic. This is due above all to the state of fodder shops. There are 568 of them in the oblast, and at present only 500 of them are ready for the winter. This is due not only to the fact that field work took longer than expected this year and many people were transferred from preparing them to help with the field work, but also to the fact that there is not enough equipment in the fodder shops, many of which operate on nonstandard equipment, which must be specially produced. (1200 GMT)

The farmers of Uzbekistan, in difficult weather conditions, have conducted the harvest in an organized fashion, and have over-fulfilled the state plans for the sale of grain, vegetables, cucurbits, fruit, grapes and potatoes. More than 1 million tons of grain, 1,665 million tons of vegetables, 610,000 tons of cucurbits, 416,000 tons of grapes, 336,000 tons of fruits and 171,000 tons of potatoes have arrived at procurement points and processing enterprises. Also 114,000 tons of corn and 276,000 tons of fruit and vegetables were sold in excess of plan. Sales of agricultural produce to the state are continuing. (1600 GMT)

Rice is being threshed on the last thousands of hectares in Rostov Oblast. (1630 GMT)

PRAVDA REPORTS ON TRACTOR INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

PM251427 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 October publishes on page 2 a 2,400-word "economic review" by Vasily Parfenov and Ivan Totalskiy under the heading "Steel Horses," examining the state of the Soviet tractor-building industry. The authors note that the working life of many tractors is shortened because of "violations of elementary operating requirements," and they also criticize some tractor-building enterprises for producing poor quality goods in the first place, so that "new machines are often returned without even getting as far as the fields." They go on to discuss unnecessary delays in the production of new models of tractors and state that fines should be imposed "to make obsolete machines disadvantageous to the plant" and thus speed up the introduction of new models. The article goes on to note the importance of the role of the chief designer in the tractor industry and to discuss the new incentives which are being introduced.

BRIEFS

GRAIN HARVEST IN UZBEK SSR — Uzbek toilers in the agricultural field have harvested abundant quantities of grain. They have sold over 1 million tons of grain to the republic. Currently the attention of the Uzbek workers is focused on harvesting cotton and transferring the yield to collection centers. Uzbek cotton growers are expecting to harvest 6 million tons of cotton. To date, 4.5 million tons of cotton have been supplied to the republic's collection centers. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Oct 82 GF]

BREZHNEV ADDRESSES ARMY, NAVY OFFICERS IN KREMLIN

LD271202 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 27 Oct 82

["Kremlin Meeting of Military Leaders" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS -- A conference of the command personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy was held in the Kremlin today. It was attended by commanders, members of military councils -- chiefs of political departments and chiefs of staff of military districts, groups of troops and fleets as well as leading officials of the central apparatus of the Defense Ministry.

Participants in the conference greeted with prolonged stormy applause Leonid Brezhnev, Yuriy Andropov, Andrey Gromyko, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko.

The conference was addressed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who was received with stormy applause.

Leonid Brezhnev said:

"It is with great satisfaction that I accepted the proposal of Dmitriy Ustinov for meeting the command personnel of the armed forces. Such meetings are always useful, especially now when the situation in the world is very complicated.

"Almost two years have passed after the 26th congress of our party. This period was rich in major events inside the country and in the international arena. Experience has confirmed the correctness of the appraisals and conclusions of the congress and the farsightedness of the decisions taken by it. Of course, there also appear new questions which must be solved without delay."

"This also refers to foreign policy. The Soviet Union is the biggest socialist state at which all the world is looking. This gives our foreign policy special meaning and significance. The 26th Congress of the CPSU drew up an extensive programme of struggle for peace. This programme agrees with the spirit of Lenin's behests and has gained general recognition.

"We are living, comrades, in a no-simple time. The international situation makes it imperative for us to redouble or treble our efforts in the struggle for preserving peace, for reducing the danger of nuclear war which is hanging over mankind. In this struggle we should broaden interaction with all those who hold dear peace on earth. And we should tirelessly strengthen the defences of our country and be vigilant.

"The Central Committee of the party has pointed out more than once lately that the international situation continues growing more complicated. The ruling circles of the United States of America have launched a political, ideological and economic offensive on socialism and have raised the intensity of their military preparations to an unprecedented level.

"Practical preparations are under way in Europe for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear means in NATO countries.

"Israel's aggression in Lebanon should also be regarded as a consequence of the political course taken by the Americans. It is clear that this is, in the final count, the doing of the USA. The situation in a number of regions of Africa, Asia and Central America is very complicated. The reason is the same: attempts to impose American diktat on them."

"The masses of people on all continents angrily protest against Washington's aggressive policy which is threatening to push the world into the flames of a nuclear war. The adventurism, rudeness and undisguised egoism of this policy arouse growing indignation in many countries, including those allied with the USA.

"In this situation it is very important, of course, how our relations with other countries will shape up. Of no small importance are relations with China. We sincerely want a normalization of relations with that country and are doing everything in our power toward this end. In Beijing, they also say now that normalisation is desirable. No radical changes in the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China are to be seen so far, but the new things which appear must not be ignored by us."

"Two lines now clash in world politics.

"The line of the USA and those who follow it -- a line for deepening tension and aggravating the situation to a maximum. They are dreaming of isolating politically and weakening economically the USSR and its friends. They have unfolded an unprecedented arms race, especially a nuclear arms race, and are trying to attain military superiority. Having stepped on this road, imperialism is irresponsibly playing with the destinies of the peoples.

"Our line is a line for detente and strengthening international security. We shall not abandon it and shall step up our efforts and retain the initiative in international affairs."

"As you understand, it is not only words that are needed in politics. A policy is only effective when it relies on the real economic and military strength of a state, on the unlimited support of the people, on strong friendship and fighting union with the allies and friends. We have all this. And we are working tirelessly in this direction.

"Now on internal tasks. Our homeland is approaching the 60th anniversary of the USSR in the flower of its strength.

"The economic and social progress made by the country is apparent. Our industry is working at a good rhythm. It can produce everything necessary by relying almost entirely on our own resources of raw and other materials.

"Of course, not everything goes smoothly, there are difficulties and shortcomings. Metal, fuel and transport continue to be the bottlenecks. Our economic executives are still to do a great deal to remove the shortcomings. The situation in capital construction is improving slowly although the measures taken lately are already producing results."

"A great deal of work is being done in agriculture in order to eliminate in the future the need for grain purchases abroad and fully meet the population's growing demand. We attach exceptional importance to the Food Programme adopted at the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Comrades, Dmitriy Ustinov constantly reports to me about the state of our armed forces. As to me, I also constantly handle matters of consolidating the army and navy in the performance of my official duty, so to say, and know about the state of affairs.

"You work hard. The year's results confirm that there are undeniable successes in the combat readiness and training of the armed forces. Big operational, technical and organizational measures were carried out, adding to the might of the army and navy. I note with satisfaction the positive results of the large-scale exercises conducted in recent years, which helped draw important conclusions for the future.

"Our people love their armed forces and are confident of their constant readiness to defend their socialist motherland. They value courage and selflessness in fulfilling their soldierly duty.

"Every one sees that the Soviet Armed Forces are a powerful factor of peace and security, a reliable means of curbing aggressive forces. And the people spare nothing to keep them always up to the mark. We equip the armed forces with most advanced weapons and military hardware. The party Central Committee adopts measures to meet all your needs. And the armed forces should always be worthy of this concern."

"The time now is such that the level of combat readiness of the army and navy should be even higher. It is necessary to perfect combat readiness in a constant and extremely responsible way, proceeding from the growing requirements, then no fortuity will take us unawares."

"It is necessary to be able to operate with due account for the latest achievements of science and art of war. It is important to strive for positive results in military training. Special attention in this should be given to commanding of the troops."

"It is of exceptional importance to wield weapons in a masterly way, to be able to use in full their combat possibilities."

"The Soviet Army should be up to the mark in all respects: equipment, structure and methods of training. It should correspond to the requirements of the present time. And you, comrades, are responsible for that."

"Further consolidation of the material base of the armed forces should be mentioned separately. Competition in military technology has sharply intensified, often acquiring a fundamentally new character. Lag in this competition is inadmissible."

"We expect that our scientists, designers, engineers and technicians will do everything possible to resolve successfully all tasks connected with this."

Naturally, party and political work to educate the personnel should be intensified. High morale has always been the most powerful weapon of our army. This holds true today even to a greater extent."

Care for the soldier and officer, for the conditions of the troops has always been and remains in the focus of attention of our party and the Soviet state. And you should regard this task in the future as one of the principal ones."

The party Central Committee is sure, comrades, that the tasks facing our armed forces, will be successfully resolved. This is guaranteed by the hardened, highly conscientious, and selflessly devoted to motherland commanding and political cadres of the army and navy, high skill and rich experience of the members of the collegium of the USSR Defence Ministry, precise work of the entire ministry, whose helm is in the reliable hands of the loyal son of the Leninist party, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, our comrade-in-arms marshal of the Soviet Union, Dmitriy Ustinov."

Comrades, great work, new exercises and marches are ahead of all of you. We are convinced that they will become another considerable step in the training of the armed forces. I express confidence on behalf of the party Central Committee and on my personal behalf that you will successfully cope with the tasks advanced before you. In this you are guaranteed constant support and assistance of the Central Committee."

Let me wish you new successes in your important work."

Leonid Brezhnev's speech was heard with immense attention by all those present and was repeatedly punctuated with stormy applause."

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov made a report on the state of combat and political training in the army and navy and tasks of its further perfection."